

ARMY



NAVY

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WHOLE NUMBER 793.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1878.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
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"OLD RELIABLE"

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STILL TRIUMPHANT.

In Fall Meeting of N. R. A. at Creedmoor, **SHARPS** Rifles entered in SIXTEEN Matches, took first prize in twelve of them, and good prizes in the other four. Among them the

INTER-STATE MILITARY MATCH.

The New York State Team, using Sharps Military Rifle, won with a score of.....**974**
Best score with other Rifles.....**900**

THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY MATCH.

New York State Team, with Sharps Rifles, won with a score of.....**1044**
Best with other Rifles.....**908**

THE INTER-STATE LONG RANGE MATCH.

Average per man using Sharps Rifles.....**213**
Other Rifles used averaged.....**193 and 197**

THE WIMBLEDON CUP.

Won by Mr. Frank Hyde with a Sharps Long Range Rifle, with a score of 143 out of 150 at 1,000 yards. (The LEECH CUP with same Rifle at Spring Meeting was won with a score of 205 points against best score by any other rifle of 197.)

For the Grand Aggregate Prize three competitors, Mr. F. Hyde, Col. H. F. Clark and Capt. W. H. Jackson, all using **SHARPS**, tied on a score of 300.

THE LONG RANGE MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIP.

First Prize won by Capt. J. S. Barton with a Sharps. *All prizes in this match were won with SHARPS Rifles.*

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J. S. Sumner made with a Sharps Long Range Rifle the extraordinary score of **221** out of a possible 225 at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

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THE ARMY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'dr-in-Chief.*
George W. McCrary, *Secretary of War.*

W. T. Sherman, *General of the Army of the United States.*
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, *Adj.-General.*

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Col. C. GROVER, 1st Cavalry, Commanding.

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Capt. J. T. Haskell, 23d Inf.
Capt. J. M. J. Sanno, 7th Inf.
Capt. D. H. Murdock, 6th Inf.
First Lieut. Ira Quinby, 11th Inf.
First Lieut. F. A. Whitney, 8th Inf. temp. duty, Boston, Mass.
First Lieut. W. Conway, 23d Inf.
First Lieut. J. B. Guthrie, 13th Inf.

DEPOT—COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

Major T. M. ANDERSON, 10th Inf., Commanding.
Surgeon G. B. White, U. S. A., Depot Surgeon.
Capt. Kinsey Bates, 1st Inf.
Capt. G. Lawson, 23d Inf., on temp. duty, Harrisburgh, Pa.
Capt. A. A. Harbach, 20th Inf.
Capt. G. H. Burton, 21st Inf.
First Lieut. C. H. Greene, 17th Inf.
First Lieut. A. C. Markley, 23d Inf.
First Lieut. F. Hanson, 14th Inf.
A. A. Surgeon A. F. Steigors.

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Buffalo, N. Y. Exchange Bldg. Capt. C. McKibbin, 4th Inf.
Cincinnati, O. 145 W. 5th St. Capt. Jacob Kline, 18th Inf.
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New York City 109 West street. Capt. J. S. Fletcher, 16th Inf.
Harrisburgh, Pa. 17 North 3d street. Capt. E. C. Woodruff, 12th Inf.
St. Louis, Mo. 112 North 9th st. Capt. J. H. Gageby, 3d Inf.
Washington, D. C. 1231 H st. Capt. H. C. Corbin, 24th Inf.

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with the suggestion of the Second Auditor, based upon recent action of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, the Secretary of War directs that hereafter, when Indian scouts furnish their own horses and horse equipments, they will be mustered with the following remark: "Due soldiers forty cents per day for use and risk of horse and horse equipments." (Letter W. D., A. G. O., Oct. 10.)

No trading will be permitted at military posts in this command except upon appointments made in conformity with the law. Each post commander in the Division will report to these Hdqrs whether there is a trader of any sort at his post, and if so, by whom, when, and how appointed (G. O. 8, Oct. 21, M. D. A.)

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Captain G. A. Hull, Military Storekeeper, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Q. M. General (S. O. 190, Oct. 19, D. M.)

Capt. Augustus G. Robinson, A. Q. M., will proceed to Fort at Clark's Point, Mass., to make an investigation as to the repairs necessary to be made to the Ordnance Sergeant's quarters at that post (S. O. 191, Oct. 23, D. E.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q. M. Dept. are made: Captain G. A. Hull, Military Storekeeper, is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Mo., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report for duty at the General Depot of the Q. M. Dept. at that place. Capt. W. P. Martin, Mil. Storekeeper, is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of the Mo. for duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O., Oct. 26, W. D.)

Major George Bell, C. S., will proceed to Dayton, Ohio, on public business, on the completion of which he will return to his proper station (S. O., Oct. 23, W. D.)

Major James M. Moore, Q. M., having been relieved from duty in the Mil. Div. of the Mo., will turn over the property and funds for which he is accountable, to Col. Rufus Ingalls, Asst. Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M. of the Division, who will, in addition to his present duties, perform those of Depot Q. M. in Chicago, Ill., uniting the two offices in one and reducing the combined force to correspond to the changed condition (S. O. 87, Oct. 23, M. D. M.)

Major C. C. Gray will return from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to his station at Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 191, Oct. 21, D. M.)

Major R. H. Towler, P. D., and A. Surgeon J. C. Worthington, members G. C. M. Camp Grant, A. T., Oct. 24 (S. O. 118, Oct. 9, D. A.)

Major T. F. Barr, J. A., will proceed to Sauk Rapids, and such other places as may be necessary, in the execution of public duty this day entrusted to him (S. O. 135, Oct. 31, D. D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q. M. Dept. are announced: Major R. N. Batchelder, Q. M., is relieved from duty in the office of the Q. M. Gen., and assigned to duty in charge of the General Depot of the Q. M. Dept. at San Francisco, Cal. He will also report in person to the Comd'g Gen. Mil. Div. of the Pacific. Major J. M. Moore, Q. M., is relieved from duty in the Mil. Div. of the Mo., and will report to the Q. M. Gen. for duty in his office. Capt. G. W. Bradley, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty in the Mil. Div. of the Pacific, and will report to the Lieut.-General, commanding Mil. Div. of the Mo., for assignment to duty. Major J. J. Dana, Q. M., is relieved from his present duties at Philadelphia, Penn., and will report to the Commanding Gen. Dept. of the Mo. for duty as District Q. M. at Santa Fe, N. M. Capt. J. H. Belcher, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Mo., and will report to the Comd'g General Dept. of the South for duty at Charleston, S. C. Captain J. H. Lord, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty at Yuma Depot, A. T., and will repair to Philadelphia, Penn., and report for duty at the General Depot of the Q. M. Dept. at that place. Captain A. S. Kimball, A. Q. M., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Mo., and will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of the South for assignment to duty at Atlanta, Ga., as soon as danger from the prevailing epidemic is past. Major James Belger, Q. M., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the South, and will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of the Mo. for duty at Fort Union, N. M. Capt. E. J. Strang, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will proceed to Yuma Depot, A. T., for duty at that post, reporting by letter to the C. O. Dept. of Arizona. Major Moore will be temporarily relieved by an officer to be designated by his Division Commander, and Major Belger, Captain Bradley, Capt. Belcher, Capt. Lord, and Capt. Strang, by officers to be designated by their respective Dept. Commanders, and will put themselves en route at once, on being so relieved, for their new stations. The leave of absence granted Capt. W. S. Stanton, C. E., is extended fifteen days (S. O., Oct. 24, W. D.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted Surg. J. C. Bailly, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Maj. Rodney Smith, P. D., is relieved from duty in Arizona, and will proceed to and take station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., so soon as, under the orders of the C. O. of the Dept., he is relieved by the senior Paymaster in the Dept. Major C. C. Sniffen, P. D., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of California, and will report to the C. O. Dept. of Arizona for duty. During the absence of Surg. J. Bailly Surg. A. A. Woodhull will perform the duties of medical officer at the Presidio (S. O. 159, Oct. 15, M. D. P.)

1st Lieut. Charles F. Powell, C. E., will be relieved from duty with Major C. B. Comstock, C. E., as soon as his services can be spared by that officer, and will report to Major George L. Gillespie, C. E., in Portland, Ore., for duty under his orders (S. O., Oct. 23, W. D.)

The resignation of A. Surg. William L. Newlands has been accepted by the President to take effect Oct. 25, 1878 (S. O., Oct. 23, W. D.)

Asst. Surg. D. G. Caldwell, M. D., member G. C. M. Fort Independence, Mass., Nov. 1 (S. O. 194, Oct. 28, D. E.)

Surg. John M. Cuyler, M. D. of the Dept., will, in addition to the inspections directed by par. 1, S. O. 193, from these Hdqrs, make an inspection of the hospitals at Fort McHenry, Md., and Washington Arsenal, D. C. Major Edwin D. Judd, P. D., will take post at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., instead of at Carlisle Bks, Penn., as heretofore ordered (S. O. 193, Oct. 26, D. E.)

Surg. John M. Cuyler, M. D. of the Dept., will proceed to make an inspection of the hospitals at the following posts: Carlisle Bks, Carlisle, Penn., Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Foote, Md. (S. O. 193, Oct. 25, D. E.)

A. Surg. Valery Havard will proceed hence to Chattanooga, Tenn., and report to the C. O. as medical officer of that post. Upon his arrival the contract with A. A. Surg. J. H. VanDeman, on duty with that command will be annulled (S. O. 66, Oct. 23, D. S.)

A. Surg. F. C. Ainsworth will report to the C. O. Fort Whipple, A. T., for duty as post surgeon of that post. A. Surg. J. K. Corson is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Whipple, A. T., and will report to the C. O. Fort Yuma, Cal., for duty as post surgeon of that post, relieving A. A. Surg. B. G. McPhail, who will report in person to the C. O. Fort Whipple, for temporary duty at that post (S. O. 119, Oct. 10, D. A.)

A. Surg. M. K. Taylor, M. D., will resume his duties as Attending Surgeon at these Hdqrs, relieving A. Surg. H. E. Brown, M. D., as such; also, as examiner of recruits. A. A. Surg. S. M. Finley is relieved from duty at Camp G. D. Bailey, near San Antonio, Texas, and will proceed to Fort Brown, Texas, reporting to the C. O. Dist. of the Rio Grande for assignment (S. O. 220, Oct. 18, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. S. M. Finley will report to Lieut. Mills for duty with the detachment; upon the completion of

which he will comply with the requirements of par. 3, S. O. 230, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 223, Oct. 22, D. T.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

A. Surg. D. M. Appel, Fort Stanton, N. M., by post orders, extended seven days (S. O. 190, Oct. 10, D. M.)

ANNULLED.

The contract of A. A. Surg. William Craig will be annulled on the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving (S. O. 224, Oct. 23, D. T.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Steward Charles Knaeble is assigned to duty at Camp Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 116, Oct. 7, D. A.)

Hosp. Steward A. L. Mainhard is relieved from duty as clerk in the office of the Medical Director of the Dept., and will report to the C. O. Fort Whipple, A. T., for treatment in the post hospital (S. O. 115, Oct. 5, D. A.)

Hosp. Steward August Herbst is relieved from duty at Fort Bayard, N. M., and will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., for duty (S. O. 193, Oct. 23, D. M.)

Hosp. Steward James L. Strong is relieved from duty with Battalion 5th Cavalry, in the field, and will, at once, proceed to Omaha Bks, Neb., for duty (S. O. 97, Oct. 23, D. P.)

Hosp. Steward John J. Swann is assigned to duty at Camp Robinson, Neb. Hosp. Steward S. M. Richardson, now at Camp Robinson, Neb., will be relieved from duty thereat, and will report to the C. O. Fort Sanders, W. T., for duty at that post (S. O. 97, Oct. 23, D. P.)

Hosp. Steward H. Huthsteiner is relieved from duty at Fort Duncan, Texas, and will proceed to the post of San Felipe, Texas, for duty. Hosp. Steward H. H. Von Falkenstein is relieved from duty at the post of San Felipe, Texas, and will proceed to Fort Duncan, Tex., for duty (S. O. 221, Oct. 19, D. T.)

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Olivier Grover.—Headquarters, and B. D. F. K. M. Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; A. E. Camp Harney, Ore.; C. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort Boise, I. T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klamath, Ore.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. George B. Backus, member, G. C. M. instituted at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., per par. 4, S. O. 119, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 126, Oct. 9, D. C.)

Capt. Thomas McGregor, William H. Winters, 1st Lieut. Albert G. Forse, 3d Lieut. Herbert E. Tuthery, Frank A. Edwards, members, G. C. M. Camp Harney, Ore., Oct. 24 (S. O. 126, Oct. 9, D. C.)

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to apply for extension of four months, 2d Lieut. Thomas T. Knox, to take effect when his company (H) reaches its station, Fort Colville, W. T. (S. O. 158, Oct. 12, M. D. P.)

Fifteen days, Major John Green, Fort Boise, I. T. (S. O. 126, Oct. 9, D. C.)

Revoked.—So much of par. 4, S. O. 119, from these Hdqrs, as details 2d Lieut. R. P. Page Wainwright as member G. C. M. instituted at Fort Walla Walla, is revoked (S. O. 126, Oct. 9, D. C.)

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters and C. D. G. M. Fort Oster, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh; F. H. E. L. Fort Ellis, M. T.; t. Camp Mulkey on Horse Prairie, D. T.

Leave Extended.—Capt. E. R. Wells, five months, on Surg. certificate (S. O., Oct. 24, W. D.)

Examination for Promotion.—Col. Nelson A. Miles, 5th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. J. N. G. Whistler, 5th Inf.; Major George Gibson, 5th Inf.; Major E. M. Baker, 2d Cav.; Major David S. Gordon, 3d Cav., are appointed a Board to meet at Fort Keogh, M. T., on Nov. 7, to make preliminary examination into the claims and qualifications of Sergeant Major A. M. Fuller, 2d Cav., for promotion to the grade of 3d Lieut. in the Army (S. O. 123, Oct. 18, D. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Col. Wash. L. Elliott.—Headquarters, and A. B. F. K. M. Ft. Laramie, W. T.; I. Fort Potomac, W. T.; C. Camp Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; D. Ft. Sanders, W. T.; E. L. New Red Cloud Agency, D. T.; H. M. New Spotted Tail Agency, D. T.; * Camp Devin, on the Little Missouri.

Detached Service.—Capt. B. Johnson, 1st Lieut. George A. Drew, Q. M., John C. Thompson, 2d Lieut. George F. Chase, George K. Hunter, members, and 1st Lieut. A. D. B. Smead, Adj't., J. A. of G. C. M. Camp Robinson, Neb., Oct. 23 (S. O. 96, Oct. 19, D. P.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters, and A. D. K. L. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. H. Fort Reno, I. T.; C. Fort Sill, I. T.; I. Camp Supply, I. T.; B. F. Fort Elliott, Tex.; E. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. C. A. P. Hatfield, member, G. C. M. instituted at Fort Duncan, Tex., per par. 2, S. O. 200, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 220, Oct. 18, D. T.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. C. M. Callahan and 2d Lieut. S. A. Mason, relieved as members G. C. M. convened at Fort Duncan, Tex., per par. 2, S. O. 200, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 220, Oct. 18, D. T.)

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. B. D. E. F. M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; I. K. L. Fort McKinney, W. T.; C. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. H. Camp Brown, W. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. Eugene A. Carr is detailed as member G. C. M. convened at Fort McPherson, Neb., by par. 1, S. O. 81, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 95, Oct. 17, D. P.)

Colonel Geo. A. Gordon.—The Army will learn with sincere regret of the fatal termination of the illness of Brevet Lieut.-Col. George A. Gordon, Major 5th Cavalry, to which we have before alluded. The remains of the deceased officer were interred at Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, D. C., on Monday, Oct. 28. The funeral was a military one, the escort being composed of the artillery stationed at the Washington Arsenal, commanded by Major Breckenridge, with the Marine Band. The pall bearers were, Gens. Drum and Bingham, Col. R. Jones and Benjamin, Majors McKee and Goodfellow. Col. Gordon was a popular officer, very companionable, bright, witty, and thoroughly honorable. He leaves many friends to regret his death at a comparatively early age. Col. Gordon's official history, as shown by the files of the Adjutant-General's Office, is as follows:

Graduated at the U. S. Military Academy and appointed brevet 2d Lieutenant 3d Artillery, July 1, 1854; 2d Lieutenant 2d Artillery, Feb. 30, 1855; transferred to 3d Dragoons, March 5, 1855; 1st Lieutenant, June 4, 1858; captain, May 30, 1861; major 4th Cavalry, Nov. 1, 1867; unassigned, Dec. 15, 1870; out of service Jan. 1, 1871, to Feb. 10, 1873; reappointed, with date of original rank, major 5th Cavalry, Feb. 10, 1873. (Brevetted major, March 24, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services on the reconnaissance near New Bridge, Va., and lieutenant-colonel, June 11, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Trevilian Station, Va.)

Service: On graduating leave to Nov. 1, 1854; with regiment in California to May 19, 1855; in Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah from Dec. 1, 1855, to October, 1861; en route to and in the Army of the Potomac to Oct. 24, 1862; Inspector of Horses at Washington, D. C., to January, 1863; with regiment in Army of the Potomac to April 3, 1863; Ordnance Officer and Commissary of Mustering at Headquarters Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, to June, 1863; with regiment to August, 1863; Inspector of Horses at Washington, D. C., to October, 1863; with regiment to May, 1864; Chief of Staff at the Headquarters Reserve Cavalry Brigade to July, 1864; Asst. Commissary of Mustering, 1st Cavalry Division, to September, 1864; special Inspector of Cavalry, Dept. West Va., to December, 1864; Asst. Commissary of Mustering, 1st Cavalry Division of Gen. Sheridan's Army, to May, 1865; Acting A. General and Acting Asst. Inspector-General Cavalry forces, A. M. Div. of the Gulf, to Nov. 1, 1865; with regiment in Kansas to Aug. 5, 1866; on recruiting service to December, 1867; with regiment in Texas to July 23, 1868; in arrest and awaiting sentence of G. C. M. to Oct. 30, 1869; undergoing suspension to June 30, 1870; with regiment to January, 1871, and honorably mustered out to date Jan. 1, 1871.

Re-appointed major 5th Cavalry, Feb. 10, 1873. On duty at Benicia Bks. Cal., May 6 to Sept. 4, 1873; in command of Camp Halleck, Nevada, to Feb. 7, 1874, when he left for Arizona; in command of Camp Grant to Sept. 23, 1874; on G. C. M. duty at Prescott to Oct. 19, 1874; on leave to June 7, 1875; member of Examining Board at Washington, D. C., to Oct. 19, 1875; in command of Camp Supply, I. T., from Nov. 11, 1875, to July 19, 1876; on Big Horn and Yellowstone Expedition to August, 1866; commanding cavalry camp at Red Cloud Agency to Oct. 28, 1876; commanding battalion on Powder River Expedition to Dec. 1, 1876; on detached service at Chicago, Ill., under orders of Gen. Sheridan to March 27, 1877; commanding post of Sidney Bks. Neb., from April 3, 1877, to Sept. 26, 1878, when he left for Chicago, Ill.; on sick leave from Oct. 1, 1878, until he died at the Hobbs House, Washington, D. C., Oct. 28, 1878.

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and M. Op. Lowell, A. T.; A. G. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Buacucha, A. T.; L. Camp Bode, A. T.; E. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. K. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.; C. Camp Supply, A. T.

Detached Service.—Col. James Oakes, Capt. C. B. McLeelan, Adam Kramer, 1st Lieut. J. B. Kerr, Adjut. members, and 1st Lieut. H. F. Winchester, J. A. of G. C. M. Camp Grant, A. T., Oct. 24 (S. O. 118, Oct. 9, D. A.)

Rejoin.—1st Lieut. H. F. Winchester is relieved from duty at Camp Supply, A. T., and will report to his company comdr. for duty (S. O. 119, Oct. 10, D. A.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, A. T.; G. H. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; C. F. Ft. Totten, D. T.; B. D. I. K. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; E. M. New Post near Bear Butte, D. T.; I. in camp at Bear Butte, D. T.

Change of Station.—Cos. E and M will be dropped from the returns of the military stations where they are now reported, on the 31st inst., as transferred to the New Post near Bear Butte, and will be taken up as of the same date, on the returns of the latter station, as its regular garrison (S. O. 123, Oct. 18, D. D.)

Detached Service.—Co. K will join Major J. G. Tilford, in camp near Camp Sheridan, Neb., to be thence sent to its destination in the Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 97, Oct. 22, D. P.)

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; C. D. I. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. K. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh.

Transfers.—The following transfers in the 8th Cav. are announced: Capt. J. H. Coster from Co. I to K; Capt. J. H. Mahnken from Co. K to I (S. O., Oct. 28, W. D.)

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; K. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; D. I. K. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; J. in the field.

Detached Service.—Lieut. G. W. Smith, Fort Stanton, N. M., will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., prepared to make explanations of his accounts as Q. M. at Fort Bayard, N. M., in 1876, to Asst. Insp. Gen. Absalom Baird (S. O. 95, Oct. 17, D. N. M.)

Agreeably to telegraphic instructions of the 9th, 10th and 17th inst., from Hdqrs. Dept. of the Missouri, 1st Lieut. L. H. Rucker, R. Q. M., will at once proceed to Trinidad, Colo., and conduct from that point to Fort Union, N. M., about 40 Mounted Recruits to arrive there about Oct. 25. On arrival at Fort Union he will assign the Recruits and horses to companies of the regiment. Lieut. Rucker will, upon completion of this duty, return to his proper station (S. O. 95, Oct. 17, D. N. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. E. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.; C. Fort McKavett, Tex.

11TH ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. H. L. Harris, member,

and 2d Lieut. C. H. Clark, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 28 (S. O. 191, Oct. 23, D. E.)

Major Clermont L. Best, Capt. William M. Graham, 1st Lieut. Edmund K. Russell, Frederic C. Nichols, Abner H. Merrill, members, and 1st Lieut. Robert H. Patterson, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Independence, Mass., Nov. 1 (S. O. 194, Oct. 28, D. E.)

Ball.—At a meeting of the "Gen. Graham Social Club," at Fort Warren, Mass., the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: President, Sergt. Thomas O'Connor; Vice President, Pvt. Geo. D. Clark; Treasurer, 1st Sergt. Robt. Blake; Secretary, Corp. Edward Benson. This club is composed of enlisted men of Battery I, 1st Artillery, and named in honor of the Battery Commander, Gen. William M. Graham, U. S. Army. We venture to say that we have the most beautiful hall of any enlisted men in the Service—length of room 40 feet, width 30 feet, at one end of which is erected a beautiful stage, on which stands one of "Davis's" pianos from the Beethoven Piano Rooms, Boston, Mass. The hall is elegantly decorated with bunting, and a profuse supply of flowers, which gives to the hall a fine appearance. This club gave a hop on Wednesday evening, Oct. 16, which was attended by a number of ladies and gentlemen from Fort Independence and Boston City. Dancing continued from 9 P. M. until midnight, when supper was served in the dining hall of the Battery, after which the march was taken up for the hall, and the dancing resumed and continued until 4 o'clock in the morning, when they parted for their weary coaches. Excellent music was furnished by Private Richard F. Dieterich, of Battery I, 1st Artillery.

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; K. G. Fort Monroe, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington, D. C.; I. Fort Foote, Md.; F. L. Fort Clark, Tex.

Change of Station.—Light Bat. L is relieved from duty at the Post of San Antonio, Tex., and will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., for duty at that post (S. O. 223, Oct. 22, D. T.)

Detached Service.—Capt. J. H. Calef, 2d Lieut. E. D. Hoyle, members, G. C. M. Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 28 (S. O. 191, Oct. 23, D. E.)

To Join.—1st Lieut. J. H. Gifford is relieved from further duty with the platoon of Light Bat. L, and will report for duty with his own battery (S. O. 223, Oct. 23, D. T.)

Assigned.—The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Texas is authorized to assign 2d Lieut. William T. Howard to duty as Acting Judge-Advocate of that Department (S. O., Oct. 28, W. D.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Ft. Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks. N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks. N. Y.; G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. C. W. Harrold, member, G. C. M. Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 28 (S. O. 191, Oct. 23, D. E.)

1st Lieut. Christopher W. Harrold, having been summoned before a Circuit Court, to be held at the Court House, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 4th of Nov. 1878, as a witness in the case of the State of New York vs. Horatio G. Gibson, will obey the summons (S. O. 193, Oct. 26, D. E.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, H. E. Angel Island, Cal.; C. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.; B. D. Presidio, Cal.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. P. Leary, Jr., 2d Lieut. J. T. French, Jr., members, G. C. M. Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 28 (S. O. 191, Oct. 23, D. E.)

Prize Drill.—Major Joseph Garrard, 1st Lieut. of this regiment, is Commandant of Cadets at the North Georgia Agricultural College, and entered one of his companies at the prize drill in Atlanta last week. Co. K, Police Reserves, of St. Louis, took first prize, and Gate City Guards, of Atlanta, the second.

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Fort Jefferson, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. John M. Baldwin, comdg. at Jackson Bks. La., will, in addition to his present duties, temporarily take charge of the Subsistence Depot at New Orleans, La., and receipt to Major T. C. Sullivan, C. S., for the stores and property for which he is responsible, to enable Major Sullivan to comply with S. O. 225, Hdqrs. of the Army, changing his station to Fort Vancouver, W. T. (S. O. 65, Oct. 21, D. S.)

Major Richard Arnold, Insp. Gen. of the Dept., will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., and inspect public property at that post (S. O. 190, Oct. 23, D. E.)

Capt. Wallace F. Randolph, 1st Lieut. Edmund L. Zwinsky, Wells Willard, members, G. C. M. Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 28 (S. O. 191, Oct. 28, D. E.)

1ST INFANTRY, Lieut.-Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel.—Headquarters and A. G. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Lower Brule Agency; D. H. Fort Sully, D. T.; F. K. New Post near Bear Butte, D. T.

Change of Station.—Cos. F and K will be dropped from the returns of the military stations where they are now reported, on the 31st inst., as transferred to New Post near Bear Butte, and will be taken up as of the same date, on the returns of the latter station, as its regular garrison (S. O. 123, Oct. 18, D. D.)

Major H. M. Lazelle will be dropped, on the 31st inst., from the returns of Fort Sully, as transferred as of that date to the New Post near Bear Butte, D. T. (S. O. 123, Oct. 18, D. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and B. D. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; C. K. Camp Howard, I. T.; E. I. Fort Colville, W. T.; A. G. H. Coeur d'Alene Lake, I. T.; F. Camp Harney, Ore.

Detached Service.—Capt. William F. Drum, having been detailed for General Recruiting Service, will proceed, via San Francisco, Cal., to N. Y. City, and there report in person, without delay, for duty to the Supt. of General Recruiting Service (S. O. 124, Oct. 5, D. C.)

Capt. M. A. Cochran, member, and 1st Lieut. H. B. Sarson, J. A. of G. C. M. at Camp Harney, Ore., Oct. 24 (S. O. 126, Oct. 9, D. C.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and C. E. F. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Camp Baker, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, from Nov. 1, 1878,

1st Lieut. Melville C. Wilkinson, pending action by proper authority upon his application for eight months' leave of absence (S. O. 86, Oct. 26, M. D. M.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B. C. F. Fort Sanders, W. T.; E. H. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; A. F. Feterman, W. T.; D. E. Fort Laramie, W. T.; I. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.

Change of Station.—The troops composing Major T. T. Thornburgh's command, now at Camp Robinson, Neb., will proceed to their proper stations (S. O. 97, Oct. 23, D. P.)

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. H. Spencer, member, G. C. M. Camp Robinson, Neb., Oct. 23 (S. O. 96, Oct. 19, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Fort Rice, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and B. C. E. F. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. I. Fort Shaw, M. T.; G. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. Camp Baker, M. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. Henry B. Freeman, Walter Clifford, 1st Lieut. William Quinton, Charles A. Booth, 2d Lieut. Charles A. Worden, George S. Young, James B. Jackson, Daniel A. Frederick, Lewis D. Greene, members, and 1st Lieut. Allan R. Jackson, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 24 (S. O. 124, Oct. 21, D. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and A. H. K. Benicia Bks. Cal.; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; D. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; F. Camp Mojave, A. T.; G. Camp Halleck, Nev.; I. San Diego, Cal.; B. Fort Yuma, Cal.

Leave of Absence.—S. O. 157, from these Hdqrs. is so far modified as to grant to 2d Lieut. James A. Hutton two months leave of absence instead of fifteen days (S. O. 158, Oct. 12, M. D. P.)

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and G. H. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; A. D. F. K. Fort McKinney, W. T.; I. Fort McPherson, Neb.; E. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; B. Sidney Bks. Neb.; C. Fort Hartsuff, Neb.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. A. H. Bowman, member, G. C. M. Camp Robinson, Neb., Oct. 23 (S. O. 96, Oct. 19, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. James Regan (S. O. 97, Oct. 23, D. P.)

Revoked.—Par. 4, S. O. 94, from these Hdqrs. granting an extension of leave of absence to 2d Lieut. E. H. Merrill, is revoked, he having declined to take advantage of it (S. O. 95, Oct. 17, D. P.)

Transfers.—2d Lieut. W. F. Norris from Co. E to C; 2d Lieut. E. H. Merrill from Co. C to E (S. O., Oct. 23, W. D.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. Fort Griffin, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, 2d Lieut. S. Y. Seyburn, Fort McKavett, Tex.; on temporary duty in the Dist. of the Nueces (S. O. 221, Oct. 19, D. T.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. E. O. Gibson, relieved as Acting Judge-Advocate of the Dept. of Texas (S. O., Oct. 28, W. D.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A. D. E. G. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; B. C. F. H. Fort Custer, M. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. F. W. Mansfield will report to the C. O. Fort Snelling, to conduct to their destinations any enlisted men that may now be at the post for Cheyenne Agency, or stations below there on the Missouri River. When the men shall have been turned over at their proper stations, Lieut. Mansfield will join his company (S. O. 126, Oct. 23, D. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; B. K. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; E. Camp Supply, A. T.; G. Camp McDowell, A. T.; H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Camp Grant, A. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. E. F. Thompson, 1st Lieut. D. J. Craigie, 2d Lieut. F. Von Schrader, members, G. C. M. Camp Grant, A. T., Oct. 24 (S. O. 118, Oct. 9, D. A.)

2d Lieut. Guy Howard is assigned to temporary duty at Fort Whipple, A. T. (S. O. 119, Oct. 10, D. A.)

2d Lieut. E. F. Willcox will report to the Brevet Major Gen. Comdg. the Dept., to accompany him on a tour of inspection (S. O. 120, Oct. 11, D. A.)

Fire at Fort Whipple.—A newspaper despatch, dated Prescott, A. T., Oct. 28, says: "A fire broke out at Fort Whipple, about one mile north of this town, at eight o'clock this morning, and totally destroyed three Government cottages, two of which were occupied by Capt. George W. Kingsbury, Assistant Quartermaster, and Capt. D. J. Craigie, and the other was unoccupied. The loss to the Government is \$15,000, and to the occupants about \$500 on furniture. There was no insurance. The fire originated in a defective flue. The persistent bravery of the officers and men saved the powder magazine, the destruction of which would have involved very serious loss."

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. K. Baton Rouge Bks. La.; C. E. Dardanelle, Ark.; G. Mt. Vernon, Ala.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. James B. Goe, one month (S. O., Oct. 24, W. D.)

Band.—The fine band of this regiment discoursed some of their best music at the unveiling of the Confederate Monument in Augusta, Ga., on Thursday, Oct. 25th.

Prize Drill.—Capt. Philip H. Ellis, Capt. F. E. De Courcy, Lieut. M. F. Jamar and Lieut. Wm. S. Davies were the judges of the prize drills at the Atlanta, Ga., Fair, and discharged their onerous duties in the most satisfactory manner. Many compliments were paid them for their very successful conduct of

all the contests. Capt. Ellis and Lieut. Jamar were especially commended for the deep interest which they took in the matter.

14TH INFANTRY. Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and B, C, Fort Douglas, Utah; A, Fort Hall, Idaho; B, C, Fort Cameron, U. T.

15TH INFANTRY. Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D, E, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B, Ft. Garland, C. T.; F, Ft. Union, N. M.; E, Fort Bayard, N. M.; H, Fort Stanton, N. M.; I, Pagosa Springs, Colo.; A, C, Fort Bliss, Tex.; G, Ojo Caliente, N. M.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. George H. Kinzie, (recently promoted to Co. A, Fort Bliss, Tex.,) will remain on temporary duty at Fort Union, N. M., until further orders from these Hdqrs (S. O. 95, Oct. 17, D. N. M.)

16TH INFANTRY. Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and A, C, H, Fort Riley, Kas.; E, I, Fort Reno, I. T.; B, D, Fort Sill, I. T.; K, Fort Gibson, I. T.; F, G, Fort Wallace, Kas. * In the field.

Rejoin.—The following named officers will return from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to their station at Fort Riley, Kas., viz.: Col. G. Pennypacker and Capt. C. E. Morse (S. O. 191, Oct. 21, D. M.)

17TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B, E, I, Standing Rock, D. T.; D, G, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A, F, Fort Stanton, D. T.; C, Fort Totten, D. T.; K, Fort Pembina, D. T.

Detached Service.—Instead of proceeding to join his company as heretofore ordered, 1st Lieut. George H. Roach will remain at Fort Pembina, D. T., on temporary duty, until further orders (S. O. 125, Oct. 31, D. D.)

Transferred.—On his own application, Capt. C. S. Roberts is transferred from Co. D to I, vice Capt. Carlie Boyd, hereby transferred from Co. I to D (S. O., Oct. 28, W. D.)

Fort Pembina.—A correspondent of the *Pioneer Press*, writing Oct. 13, says:

Fort Pembina is garrisoned by two companies of the 17th Infantry, commanded by Capt. Edward Collins of the same regiment. We have just completed the storing of our winter supplies and garden truck, of which latter quite a large lot was raised; in fact more than can possibly be consumed, which is no doubt some more unneeded testimony of the fertility of the soil along the Red river. We are consequently enjoying once more a little repose from labor so munificently required, and this has given Uncle Sam's boys in blue an opportunity to supply a want felt alike by citizens and soldiers ever since "Sykes" regulars left here, nearly a year ago, for sunnier and balmy climes, and that is something in the line of private theatricals. Having become duly familiar from past experience how difficult it is to regulate the long winter nights in this region, some of the more enterprising here organized the Fort Pembina Variety Troupe. On the 10th inst. the first performance took place. Although a few were novices to the footlights, still it was generally declared that the boys walked the boards "to the manor born." Prairie fires have raged all around us during the past week. A few days ago the "long roll" summoned us all to the outskirts of the post, and for a little while our warfare was not with human foes, but with the burning prairie. We soon, however, got the fire under control, and no damage whatever was done. The railroad camp in the vicinity of the post moved to-day fifteen miles up the river, and work on the same is being rapidly pushed forward.

18TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga.

Not to go West.—The 18th Infantry are no longer required to hold themselves in readiness to go West for Indian service. The statement that they were to go, which appeared in the *JOURNAL* of last week, was a telegram to the daily papers and was incorrect.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of ten days, Capt. W. H. McLaughlin, McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 65, Oct. 21, D. S.)

Promotion.—The following promotion in the 18th Inf. is announced: 3d Lieut. John Anderson, Co. K, Atlanta, Ga., to be 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 17, 1878, vice Benner, deceased, which carries him to Co. C, also at Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 87, Oct. 26, D. S.)

Band.—The excellent post band of this regiment furnished the music for the military prize drills at the North Georgia Fair in Atlanta, and the Georgia State Fair in Macon.

19TH INFANTRY. Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and E, H, K, Fort Lyon, C. T.; D, F, G, Fort Dodge, Kas.; C, I, Fort Sill, Tex.; A, B, Camp Supply, I. T. * On detached service within the Department.

20TH INFANTRY. Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B, D, G, I, K, Fort Brown, Tex.; A, San Antonio, Tex.; C, E, F, H, Fort Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. S. McCaskey, 1st Lieut. W. R. Maize, W. H. Hamner, W. H. Low, Jr., J. F. Huston, 2d Lieut. J. G. Gates, Alfred Reynolds, members, and 2d Lieut. H. S. Foster, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Brown, Tex., Nov. 5 (S. O. 224, Oct. 23, D. T.)

21ST INFANTRY. Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D, G, K, Fort Vancouver, W. T.; A, Fort Boise, I. T.; H, Camp Harney, Or.; F, Fort Klamath, Or.; C, Fort Lapwai, I. T.; B, E, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; I, Ft. Canby, Wash. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. S. E. Sparrow, member, G. C. M. Camp Harney, Ore., Oct. 24 (S. O. 126, Oct. 9, D. C.)

Relieved.—To complete the records of his company and regiment, 1st Lieut. Robert H. Fletcher is relieved from duty on the staff of the Dept. Comdr. in the field, to date from Jan. 1, 1878 (S. O. 125, Oct. 7, D. C.)

22ND INFANTRY. Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and B, G, Fort Porter, N. Y.; A, C, D, H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; F, A, Fort Brady, Mich.; E, Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I, Fort Gratiot, Mich.

23RD INFANTRY. Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A, D, E, F, G, H, I, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B, C, K, Fort Hays, Kas. * On detached service within the Department.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. J. R. Claggett, Fort Hays, Kas., to apply for extension of one month (S. O. 192, Oct. 22, D. M.)

Fifteen days, Col. Jeff. C. Davis, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 193, Oct. 23, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY. Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A, B, F, Fort Duncan, Tex.; D, E, H, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C, G, I, K, Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. W. H. W. James,

member, G. C. M. instituted at Fort Duncan, Tex., by S. O. 200, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 230, Oct. 18, D. T.)

The C. O. Post of San Antonio, Tex., will cause to be turned over the recruits, now at this post, assigned to Co. E, 8th Cav., to 1st Lieut. F. H. Mills, who will conduct them to their destination. On the completion of this duty, Lieut. Mills will proceed to Ringgold Bks, for duty with his Co. (S. O. 233, Oct. 23, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY. Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A, E, H, I, Fort Davis, Tex.; C, D, F, Fort Stockton, Tex.; B, San Felipe, Tex.; G, K, Ft. Concho, Tex. * In the field.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, October 26, 1878.

Major George A. Gordon, 5th Cav.—Died Oct. 26, 1878, at Washington, D. C.

Major Thomas Hendrickson, U. S. Army (retired)—Died Oct. 24, 1878, at St. Louis, Mo.

Asst. Surg. William L. Newlands—Resigned Oct. 25, 1878.

The following named Army officers were registered at the War Department during the last week: Gen. Thos. M. Vincent, A. A. G.; Gen. P. V. Hagner, Ordnance Corps; Col. T. C. Sullivan, Commissary Subsistence; Major W. H. Brown, 18th Infantry; Capt. W. A. Jones, Engineers; Capt. J. H. Donovan, retired; Capt. G. A. Hull, Military Store Keeper, Quartermaster's Department; Lieut. F. E. Hobbs, 2d Artillery; Lieut. E. L. Huggins, 2d Artillery; Lieut. E. W. Casey, 23d Infantry; Lieut. Geo. M. Wheeler, Engineers; Lieut. H. Metcalf, Ordnance Corps; Lieut. Col. J. D. Wilkins, 8th Infantry; Lieut. Chas. Hay, 23d Infantry.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.—The members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, preceded by music, left their hotels in Indianapolis at 11 A. M., Oct. 30, for the Metropolitan Theatre, which was appropriately decorated. While the audience was being seated, the band played a medley of patriotic airs, after which Gen. Sherman called the meeting to order. The appointment of committees and the reading of reports followed. Among the letters received and read was one from Gen. Grant, in which he informed Gen. Sherman that he had given up his trip around the world; that after a short excursion into Africa he would return to Paris, where he would remain until his departure for home. Gen. Grant's name was received with prolonged applause. The Metropolitan Theatre was crowded in the evening. Revell was sounded at 8 o'clock, the familiar call being received with hearty tokens of recognition. Hon. John Craven, Mayor of the city, welcomed the society to the city. Gen. Sherman, after thanking the Mayor for his welcome, introduced the orator of the evening, Col. William F. Vilas, of Madison, Wis. His theme was the "American Soldier," to whose character, as developed in the war for independence and in the late Rebellion, he paid an eloquent tribute. Following this came short speeches by Gov. Williams, Gen. Gresham, W. Harrison, Poe, Belknap, Macauley, Wilson, and others.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.—The reunion of the Army of Virginia, in the hall of the House of Delegates, Richmond, Va., Oct. 30, is reported to have been a grand success. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. After prayer, the President of the Association, General W. H. F. Lee made an eloquent introductory address, and the annual oration was delivered by Colonel Wm. Allan, of Maryland, formerly of Stonewall Jackson's staff. The banquet at the St. Claire Hotel was a splendid affair. At it General J. E. Johnston, Governor Holliday, Mr. A. M. Kelly, General Marcus J. Wright, General Fitzhugh Lee and others responded to toasts in appropriate speeches.

The joint commission of Congress investigating the Indian question with a view of reporting on the propriety of the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department has returned to Washington, having travelled 4,000 miles and taken a voluminous amount of evidence. The report will be made to Congress.

GENERAL JULIUS HAYDEN, U. S. ARMY.—Brevet Brigadier-General Julius Hayden, U. S. A., lieutenant-colonel retired, died Oct. 29 in Orange, N. J., from the effects of an apoplectic attack. General Hayden was born in New York Sept. 4, 1820, so that he was in his fifty-fifth year at the time of his death. He was a son of the late Captain J. D. Hayden, of the U. S. Army, who served with gallantry in the war of 1812, and was born in Florida. He entered the Army Jan. 16, 1839, as second lieutenant of the 2d Infantry, was promoted first lieutenant June 18, 1846, captain by brevet Aug. 20, 1847; captain June 30, 1850. Feb. 15, 1862, he was appointed major of the 10th Infantry, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel Aug. 1, 1864, and appointed July 28, 1866, lieutenant-colonel 15th Infantry. Hayden was made lieutenant-colonel and A. I. G. and served through the war with credit, receiving for his services the brevets of colonel and brigadier-general in the Regular Army Jan. 23, 1865. Just after the close of the war, during the years 1865 and 1866, he was in command of the forces on Governor's Island, and in 1870 was made a brevet brigadier-general of the Regular Army. He was then placed on the retired list and four years ago took up his residence in Orange. His wife died before this. He leaves no children. His sister is the wife of an ex-Confederate officer. Gen. Hayden was retired from active service May 6, 1870. His death was unexpected. He attended service at Grace Church, Orange, of which he was a member, in the morning, and at 7 P. M. was found

lying on the sidewalk stricken with apoplexy. During the few minutes he lay on the sidewalk before his friends found him, his watch and pocket-book were stolen. He was taken to his room, and it was ascertained that he could not recover. Though a reserved and retiring man, he made warm friendships. His most distinguishing trait was a rigid conscientiousness which he carried into all the relations of life. For over thirty years he acted on the principle that one-tenth of his possessions and earnings belonged to the poor. A friend once remarked to him upon the munificence of some gifts he had made through the church, "Don't say anything about it," he replied, "I give my tithe to Almighty God."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE following despatch announces the end of the Cheyenne raid:

CAMP OF 3d CAVALRY, CHADRON CREEK, NEB., Oct. 24, 1878, }
VIA CAMP ROBINSON, October 25. }

To George Crook, Brigadier-General:

Arrived in camp last night, in a violent snow storm, with 150 prisoners and 140 head of stock. Dull Knife and Old Crow are with them. My parties consisted of Companies B and D, 3d Cavalry, the latter commanded by Lieut. James C. Thompson. Have dismounted the Indians and sent the stock to Camp Robinson under guard of Company A, 3d Cavalry, Lieutenant Chase commanding. JOHNSON, Captain, 3d Cavalry.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* reports the arrival at Yellowstone, Oct. 3, 1878, of General Miles and his party on their return from the National Park. General Miles is reported as describing his fight on Clark's Fork with the Bannocks as having been desperate in the extreme. The Crow Indian scouts discovered the camp the day before, and the soldiers were all night creeping up and getting into position around the unconscious Indians. Just at daylight the camp was stormed with the utmost gallantry and the Indians cut to pieces. There were only two officers in the fight, General Miles and Captain Bennett, and the latter fell shot through the heart. The soldiers numbered only twenty-seven men and their savage enemies had fifty-nine warriors in camp at the time the assault was made. Rock and one other scout with Miles were killed and a soldier desperately wounded. When the battle was over thirteen dead warriors were counted in the camp and thirty-seven were made prisoners. Some of the horses taken from the Indians are worth \$1,500, being the finest in Montana, which they had stolen during their raid. Over two hundred head of stock was taken by General Miles. On their return to Fort Keogh General Miles' excursion party will break up and go to their homes. Rev. Dr. Hoyt, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Rouse, of Cleveland, have already gone eastward. Misses Rice and Sanford and Messrs. Cowles, Wardman, John Hoyt and others will go to Bismarck and thence over the Northern Pacific Railroad to St. Paul and the east. Mrs. Miles will probably accompany them and spend the winter at her home in Cleveland, and with her uncles, John and William Sherman, and her sister, Mrs. Don Cameron, in Washington.

A newspaper despatch, dated Omaha, Oct. 25, says: "Captain Johnson was sent out from Camp Robinson five days ago by Colonel Carlton, with Companies B and D, of the 3d Cavalry, 100 men, the latter commanded by Lieutenant J. C. Thompson, and twenty Sioux Indians of Red Cloud's band under the chiefs American Horse and Rocky Bear. They first encountered a party of sixty Cheyennes in the sand hills near the head of Snake River, with Dull Knife, chief of the tribe, and Old Crow. The Cheyennes were surrounded, and surrendered without fighting, as they were nearly famished, suffering with the cold and disheartened at Red Cloud's refusal to receive and protect them. Moreover, they were without ammunition, and nothing but starvation awaited them. The Indians were made prisoners, dismounted and disarmed. Soon after the remainder of the band was found, and captured in a similar manner. The operation is supposed to have occurred at night. The entire band numbers 150. The stock, consisting of 131 ponies and nine mules, was sent to Camp Robinson under guard of Company A, of the 3d Cavalry, Lieutenant Chase commanding. Captain Johnson proceeded with the Indians to Chadron Creek, where he camped October 24, sending couriers with telegrams. Red Cloud had previously captured a small number. One hundred and seventy eight in all have been killed and captured in this State. They committed no depredations in this department, aside from killing a small number of cattle. The Indians will be taken to Camp Robinson and sent at once in charge of a military guard to some point on the railroad to await the action of the Indian Bureau. Captain Johnson, of the 3d Cavalry, who had the final honor of capturing the Cheyennes, is thirty-five years old, and has a fine record for gallantry and good judgment. He was recently promoted from first lieutenant to adjutant of his regiment, and has been continuously in the field since May 1."

It is expected that the leaders of the captured Cheyennes will be turned over by the military to the civil authorities of Kansas or Nebraska to be tried and punished for the murder of settlers and other outrages committed by them during their progress northward. This was the course adopted several years ago with reference to Santanta, Big Tree and other Indian chiefs who were held to be thus responsible under similar circumstances.

The late Mr. T. Scott Stewart had a very large acquaintance in the Army and Navy. It used to be said that there were no persons living who did not know Clem. Barclay and Scott Stewart. Mr. Stewart was a nephew of Thos. A. Scott, and he was lately associated with Mr. James Keene in Wall street. Some months since Mr. Stewart went abroad for his health, which while somewhat impaired was not considered as in a dangerous state.

COLONEL THOMAS HENDRICKSON.

MAJOR AND BREVET COLONEL THOMAS HENDRICKSON, U. S. Army, died at his residence, 2,814 Locust Street, St. Louis, Oct. 24. He was taken ill on the previous Sunday, with a cold, resulting in an inflammation of the bowels, and about 6 o'clock, Wednesday evening, he became unconscious and continued so until his death.

Col. Hendrickson was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1799, and would have been 79 years old had he lived till this Thursday. During his long continued service, in which he gallantly fought in the Seminole, Black Hawk and Mexican wars, and also in the late civil strife, he, with the exception of wounds received, enjoyed uniform health, which was continued almost up to the last, and it was hoped that with his natural vigorous constitution he would last out the century. He enlisted in a volunteer regiment in 1817, and participated in the first Seminole war in Florida under Gen. Andrew Jackson. In the Mexican war he was captain of the company (8th Infantry) in which Gen. W. S. Hancock was second lieutenant after his graduation at West Point.

In the battle of Churubusco Col. Hendrickson, while gallantly leading his company, had his left elbow shot off, and in the battle of Malvern Hill, Virginia, he had a horse shot under him, when, owing to his advanced age, he applied to be retired, and was placed on recruiting duty at Wilmington, Delaware, and subsequently at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. The following is a record of his military service, as given from the official records of the War Department. Private of artillery, 1819; served in Florida to August, 1821; private 3d U. S. infantry, in Wisconsin, to July, 1823; first sergeant and sergeant-major of the regiment; discharged July, 1828; private 6th U. S. infantry at Jefferson barracks, Mo., July, 1828; in the Indian country and engaged in the Black Hawk war; 1st sergeant and sergeant-major of regiment to 1832; ordnance sergeant U. S. Army, June, 1836; 2d lieutenant 6th U. S. infantry, July, 1838; 1st lieutenant same regiment, 1840; in Florida and Arkansas in 1846; engaged in the Mexican war, being wounded at the battle of Churubusco; brevet captain U. S. Army for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Churubusco and Contreras. On recruiting duty at Fort Gibson, Indian territory, and Fort Snelling, Minn., 1852. Captain 6th U. S. infantry, January, 1853; at Fort Scott, Kas., to 1853; at Fort Riley, Kas., to 1858. Engaged in expedition against hostile Indians, en route to Utah, March to June, 1858; en route to California, August, 1858. In California to 1861. Commanding regiment, Gen. Sykes' division, Army of the Potomac, and engaged in the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, where he was wounded, and at Malvern Hill; major 3d U. S. infantry, June, 1862; on mustering duty in Pennsylvania to September, 1863; superintendent recruiting service to March, 1863; commanding prison at Alton, Ill., to August, 1863; retired August, 1866, for incapacity resulting from wounds and injury received, and from long and faithful service; brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Malvern Hill, Va.; brevet-colonel U. S. Army for gallant and meritorious services during the war.

He leaves a wife and one son, George G. Hendrickson, a practicing lawyer of St. Louis. The funeral was to take place at half-past eight, Saturday morning, at the late residence of deceased, Rev. Mr. Robert, of the Episcopal Church, officiating. The following were expected to act as pall-bearers, so far as the arrangements were made: Gen. J. H. Simpson, Colonel A. Beckwith, Colonel Wm. H. Johnson, Major Suter, Dr. Magruder, Gen. A. J. Smith and Gen. W. S. Harney if in the city. The remains will be taken to the depot of the Iron Mountain Railroad at 10 A. M., and conveyed to Little Rock, Ark., for burial, where some of the family are interred.

A DESPATCH from Rock Island, Ill., Oct. 29, says: "At eight o'clock this evening a brilliant wedding was solemnized in the Broadway Presbyterian Church. The contracting parties were Lieutenant James C. Ayres and Miss Ella Rodman. The groom is an officer in the Ordnance Corps, stationed at Fort Lincoln, D. T., and for three years previous to February, 1878, at Rock Island Arsenal. The bride is a daughter of the late General Thomas J. Rodman. Miss Sallie Buford, of Rock Island; Miss Lulu Merrill, of Bismarck, and Misses Sallie McLelland and Mary Black, of Pittsburg, attended the bride as maids, and T. J. Rodman, A. Rodman of Rock Island, and Lieutenants Schuyler and Burke officiated as groomsmen. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. J. Holcombe, rector of Trinity Church. From half-past eight until twelve o'clock a reception was held at the Rodman mansion."

SOME damage was done at Fort Mifflin by the storm of last week; the water rose in the parade ground four feet nine inches. All the houses within the fort were flooded and the bridges over the moats were washed away. The stables of the ordnance officer, some distance from the fort, were surrounded by water, and the food for the animals had to be boated to them. 2,500 acres of land were inundated around the fort. All provisions to the fort had to be taken down by water, as all communications with the city by roadway was temporarily cut off.

THE first reception of Judge and Mrs. Bartley since their marriage was held last week at their residence on L street, Washington. Mrs. Bartley was the widow of the late Colonel James C. McCoy, A. D. C. to the General of the Army.

GENERAL GRANT informs the Mayor of Philadelphia that when he returns it will be by way of Philadelphia, where the Select and Common Councils have appointed a committee to receive him.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'd-in-Chief
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.
JOHN W. HOGG, Chief Clerk.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Tallapoosa arrived at Washington, Oct. 28.

THE Guard sailed from Bahia, Brazil, Sept. 29, for Norfolk, Va.

COMMO. R. L. LAW and Captain S. R. Franklin have gone to Indianapolis, to be present at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR J. WINTHROP TAYLOR has reported at the Navy Dept., and has assumed the duties of Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

THE Ticonderoga expects to go into commission at Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 1, and to be ready for sea about the 15th of that month.

COMMO. R. L. LAW, Chief Bureau Yards and Docks, went to League Island to make a personal investigation of the damage done at the yard there by the recent heavy storm.

THE Kearsarge came out of the dry dock, Portsmouth, Oct. 19, where she has been coppered and other work done. The vessel will not be ready for sea for about three months.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR F. M. BROWNE, U. S. N., has just been elected Grand Master of Masons, California. This will make the fourth year the Doctor has been thus distinguished by the masons of California. His many friends in the Service will be glad to learn of his continued and increasing popularity in the State.

THE Secretary of the Navy is now distributing the fund contributed and placed in his hands for the families of those lost on the *Huron*. The proportion for each person lost is forty dollars, and payment is made to those recognized by the accounting officers as heirs in the settlement of the accounts of the deceased officers and seamen.

GEORGE W. COOK, recently appointed foreman of shipwrights in the Construction Department, Boston Navy-yard, vice Benjamin H. Simpson, deceased, learned his trade of a shipbuilder at Newburyport, and is indorsed by well known shipbuilders of that city. Mr. Cook also has an honorable war record, he serving in the 35th Massachusetts regiment, and being wounded at the battle of Antietam.

CHARLES W. ELIOT, LL. D., President of Harvard University; Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen, U. S. N., and Engineer-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock, U. S. N., are the judges who are to award the prize of \$100 in money and a \$50 gold medal offered by the Naval Institute for the best essay on Naval Education. I. Officers. II. Men. The essay is to be limited to 48 pages of the Proceedings of the Institute, and must be sent in before Jan. 1, 1879.

COMMO. W. G. TEMPLE, Captain Henry Wilson and Pay Director Jno. S. Cunningham will leave New York on the steamer of Nov. 5 for Brazil. They go out as members of a court martial to be organized on board the *Hartford*, for the trial of Pay Inspector Geo. H. Davis, late Fleet Paymaster on the South Atlantic, on alleged irregularities in the pay department of the *Hartford*. The other members of the court will be officers now on duty on the station.

THE *Tuscarora* brought to San Francisco, Oct. 5th, a Hawaiian bound brig, the *Violet*, which she found on fire and flying signals of distress off Pillar Point. Commander Phillips, as soon as he learned the condition of the *Violet*, sent a boat with men and a number of Babcock extinguishers on board, and made fast to the vessel. He also took on board of his vessel the passengers, the mail and papers. The men sent on board did all they could to extinguish the fire, but they were not successful.

THE *Plymouth* arrived at St. Croix, W. I., Oct. 19, after a pleasant passage of 13 days from Portsmouth, N. H. She encountered light winds most of the way. Captain Harmony reports that he found all the troubles had been settled and the ringleaders either shot or in prison. They destroyed no end of property. Fredericksted is entirely destroyed, scarcely a house having been left standing. All the planters are houseless, and the amount of property destroyed is estimated at a million and a half of dollars. The *Plymouth* went over to St. Thomas, Oct. 21, to fill up with coal, and would return to Santa Cruz and probably remain ten days. The insurrection has been entirely quelled.

THE Boston *Daily Globe* says: "The workmen in the Navy-yard at Charlestown are being assessed for political purposes. All this is contrary to the regulations of the Navy Department, and positively against the civil service reform ideas of the President. The workmen may, and probably will, be threatened with the loss of their situations if they do not subscribe. But such will not be the case. No officer in the Navy-yard, and no one at Washington dare discharge a workman for refusing to comply with this demand. Keep your money; you will need it all before the winter is over; and if any bulldozing is done in the Navy-yard make it public. It is time that these forced contributions under threat of loss of position, either in the Custom House, Post Office, or Navy-yard, should cease."

DESPATCHES have been received by the Navy Dept. from Rear-Admiral E. T. Nichols, commanding S. A. Squadron, dated at Rio, Oct. 3. The *Essex* sailed, Sept. 21, for the Island of Tristan d'Acunha, to rescue such of the crew of the American vessel, *Mabel Clark*, wrecked there. Should they be found they will be taken to the Cape of Good Hope, from which point they can find transportation home. On the way back to Brazil, the *Essex* will visit St. Helena, and will make an examination of Hotspur Bank and vicinity for reported dangers. She will join the flag-ship in

the river La Platte early in December, and probably proceed thence to the Falkland Islands, and, if the season admits, towards the South Shetlands, in search of the missing sealing schooner *Chas. Shearer*. The *Hartford* expected to leave Rio on the 7th Oct. for Santos, thence to St. Catharine, and to reach Montevideo about middle of November. The Admiral reports his health still improving, although confined to his ship with rheumatism.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER H. H. GORRINGE, commanding the *Gettysburg*, reports to the Secretary of the Navy from Valletta, Malta, under date of Oct. 4, the gallant conduct of Assistant Surgeon S. H. Dickson and Walter Elmore, landsman. Wallace Febrey, landsman, of the *Gettysburg*, having fallen overboard, Oct. 1, Lat. 36 deg. 58 min. N., Long. 8 deg. 44 min. E., while the vessel was going at the rate of 7 knots an hour, Dickson and Elmore jumped overboard after him. The latter had all his clothes on and the former was stripped to his undershirt. When lifted into the boat Febrey was much prostrated from excitement, and Elmore much exhausted from the weight of his clothes. The life buoy and gratings were thrown overboard. All the party were recovered, as well as the buoys and gratings, the boat hoisted in and the vessel underway in 13 minutes from the alarm. The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter of thanks and appreciation to Dr. Dickson, and has ordered a medal of honor to be prepared for presentation to Walter Elmore. There is no provision for medals to officers for heroic acts, although under an act of Congress the Treasury Dept. is authorized to bestow medals for rescuing life.

THE telegraph reports that considerable damage was done at League Island by the severe storm of last week, which did a large amount of damage at Philadelphia. The causeway connecting League Island with Philadelphia on the south was entirely submerged, and even as late as Saturday last it was still under water. The island is surrounded by an embankment or sea wall faced with stone and about eight feet in height. On the Delaware front, near the mouth of the Schuylkill, are two large breaks in the wall, each about fifty feet long. On the Schuylkill front are four or five other breaks of about forty feet each on the Back Channel, between the Neck and the island seventy-five feet of wall is washed away, and on the upper end of the island are several more bad washouts. These embankments were torn away by a surf that is described as being magnificent and altogether unprecedented in this part of the river, removed, as it is, 100 miles from the ocean. Nearly the whole island was deluged by the flood of waters which broke down the wall. The force of the wind on the island between seven and eight o'clock in the morning is described as simply terrific. About half-past seven o'clock the large shiphouse, which was formerly at the old Navy-yard, was blown down, falling with a tremendous crash and with such force that there is hardly a solid piece of timber left. Fortunately no one was in or near the building at the time, and no one was hurt. Several boats which were stowed away there were of course completely demolished. Several of the other temporary buildings were somewhat damaged, but not to any serious extent. All the permanent buildings are uninjured. None of the shipping at the yard was damaged, but the strain on the wharves was very heavy. The break in the wall which resulted in the freshet did not take place until after ten o'clock, when the gale had begun to abate. Scattered about the island are a number of houses tenanted by officers, subordinates, clerks, foremen, gardeners, laborers and watchmen employed at the yard. When it became evident that the sea wall must give way there was little time to rescue the women and children in these houses from their great danger, for the island was then covered with water, and boats had to be resorted to. Fortunately everybody was got out in safety—in some cases not until after the lower floors of the houses were submerged. The only one of the buildings on the island that seems to have escaped injury is the house of the range-light keeper at the west end. The losses at the island by the wind and the water will reach over \$50,000. The ship house blown down will cost over \$25,000 to replace; the embankment is damaged to the extent of \$15,000, and the other buildings and furniture on the island are injured fully \$10,000.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

Oct. 25.—Master Charles A. Foeter, to the Navy-yard, Wash.ington, for instruction in ordnance.
Carpenter George W. Conover, to the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 15th November.

Oct. 26.—Commodore Wm. G. Temple, Captain Henry Wilson, and Pay Director John S. Cunningham, to temporary duty on board the *Hartford*, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, per steamer of 5th November from New York.

Passed Assistant Engineer Charles F. Nagle, to the *Tuscarora*. Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Nauman, to examination for promotion.

Commander R. D. Evans and Passed Assistant Surgeon A. F. Magruder, to Harrisburg, Pa., on duty connected with the enlistment of boys, and when completed will resume their regular duties.

Oct. 28.—Master W. M. Irwin, to duty at the Nautical Almanac Office, Washington.

Oct. 29.—Commander Wm. A. Kirkland, to temporary duty on board the *Hartford* on her arrival at Montevideo.

Ensign George F. Emmons, to the *Enterprise*, at New York, on the 10th November.

Oct. 30.—Lieutenant-Commander Chas. M. Anthony, to command the Iron-clad steamer *Manhattan* off Brandon, James River, on the 15th November.

Lieutenant George E. Ide, to Boston, taking the chronometers of the *Richmond* and when delivered to return to Washington and resume duties.

Lieutenant Thomas Perry, to the Naval Observatory, Washington, on the 9th November.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. R. Stanton, to duty as assistant to the Paymaster at the Navy-yard, New York.

Oct. 31.—Lieutenant-Commander William G. Wise, as Inspector of Ordnance at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 15th November.

DETACHED.

Oct. 22.—Commander R. L. Phythian, from the command of the Nautical School Ship *St. Mary's* on the 25th November, and placed on waiting orders.

Master Wm. P. Elliott, from the *Tuscarora* on the 10th November, and placed on waiting orders.

Master Charles F. Emmerick, from the receiving ship *Colorado*, and ordered to the *Tuscarora* on the 10th November.

Oct. 22.—Midshipman Walter McLean, from the *Powhatan*, and placed on waiting orders.

Midshipmen Wm. H. Allen, Richard Henderson, Wm. G. Hannum and Thomas D. Griffin, from the *Essex*, and ordered to proceed home and report arrival.

Cadet Midshipman Albert Gleaves has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the *Hartford*, South Atlantic Station, on the 24 October, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Oct. 20.—Lieutenant James A. Chesley, from the command of the *Manhattan* on the 15th November, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Frederick Slinger, from the *Canonica*, at New Orleans, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Joseph T. Addicks, from duty at the Navy-yard, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

Oct. 21.—Commander William Whitehead, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 15th November, and ordered to the Navy-yard, New York.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles D. Sigbee, from the Coast Survey service, and ordered to the Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commodore Pelce Crosby, commanding Navy-yard, League Island, for one month from October 23.

To Lieutenant-Commander George R. Durand, commanding the U. S. steamer *Lehigh*, for three weeks from November 11.

To Assistant Engineer Wm. Cowles, attached to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, until December 1.

To Ensign Albert Gleaves, until February 1, 1879.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Lieutenant-Commander Chas. W. Tracy, from October 23.

ORDERS REVOKED.

The orders of Passed Assistant Engineer R. W. Milligan, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and placed on waiting orders.

The orders of Lieutenant Charles O. Allibone to the *Enterprise* and ordered to resume duties at the Navy-yard, League Island.

COMMISSIONED.

Lieutenant-Commander Mortimer L. Johnson to be a Commander in the Navy from April 26, 1878.

Lieutenant-Commander Edwin M. Shepard to be a Commander in the Navy from May 9, 1878.

Lieutenant Charles M. Anthony to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from April 23, 1878.

Lieutenant James M. Forsyth to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from May 9, 1878.

Ensign Edwin W. Lowry to be a Master in the Navy from April 28, 1878.

PROMOTED.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles McGregor to be a Commander in the Navy from June 5, 1878.

Lieutenant-Commander Robley D. Evans to be a Commander in the Navy from July 13, 1878.

Master Sidney H. May to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from May 9, 1878.

Ensign Edward S. Waring to be a Master in the Navy from July 13, 1878.

Cadet Engineer Wm. Cowles to be an Assistant Engineer in the Navy from July 1, 1878.

APPOINTED.

Pay Director J. Winthrop Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and Surgeon-General in the Department of the Navy, with the relative rank of Commodore from Oct. 21, 1878.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending October 30, 1878:

George E. Haynes, landsman, August 25, U. S. S. *Alaska*, at sea.

Peter H. Emmons, ordinary seaman (apprentice) September 18 (U. S. S. *Essex*) at the Misericordia Hospital, Rio de Janeiro.

FUNERAL OF ADMIRAL PAULDING.

The funeral of the late Admiral Paulding took place at 1 P. M. on Tuesday, Oct. 22, from the residence of the deceased, near Huntington, L. I., being attended by every person of note for miles around, and by numerous gentlemen of distinction from adjacent cities, among whom were Hon. Hiram Barney, Collector of the Port of New York under President Lincoln; Commodore Andrew Bryson, U. S. N.; Medical Director Thos. L. Smith, U. S. N.; Naval Constructor Benj. F. Delano, who had charge of the Construction Department of the Brooklyn Navy-yard during the Civil war; Lieut. Commander James H. Sands, U. S. N.; Captain Joseph Kerin, U. S. A.; William Kemble, Esq., brother-in-law of the late Hon. James K. Paulding, Secretary of the Navy from 1838-41; William J. Paulding, Esq., son of the late Secretary Paulding; Wm. Nicoll, Esq., of Islip; Dr. Kissam, of Brooklyn, and others. The Navy-yard, Brooklyn, was not represented—the yard tug failing to connect with the 10 A. M. train from Hunter's Point. The interment was in the new Huntington cemetery on a beautiful piece of rising ground overlooking the blue waters of Huntington Bay and Long Island Sound, the Connecticut shore in the dim distance—a lovely spot which the veteran officer would have loved to choose himself could his wishes have been consulted. The greatest marks of respect and sympathy were shown by the citizens of the township. Every store in Huntington was closed, flags displayed at half-mast, newspaper offices draped and church bells tolled as the funeral cortege passed along. Over one hundred carriages were in line, and the procession of vehicles extended over half a mile. His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, transmitted by telegraph a message of sympathy, and stated that in honor of the distinguished services of the veteran officer to the State and nation the flags over the State Capitol at Albany would be displayed at half-mast. The deceased Admiral was dressed in the uniform of his rank, the casket shrouded with the Stars and Stripes, and the sword, epaulettes and cocked hat reposing on the coffin which bore the simple inscription: "Hiram Paulding, Rear-Admiral U. S. Navy, aged 81." A sheaf of ripened grain and a modest wreath of white flowers were the only other decorations. The religious services were simple, and at the house were performed by Rev. Mr. Knox, a Presbyterian clergyman—the rector of St. John's Episcopal Church reading a short committal service at the grave. The following letter has been addressed by Hon. R. W. Thompson, Secre-

tary of the Navy, to a near connection of the late Admiral Paulding:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1878.

Sir: Your letter of 22d inst., communicating the death of Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, United States Navy, has been received and placed among the permanent records of the Department, where it will serve to show how gently and peacefully a most meritorious and gallant officer has passed away, after having faithfully served his country for more than half a century.

Rear-Admiral Paulding had a strong hold upon the affections of the American people. As the only survivor for some years of the naval battle on Lake Champlain, he has been regarded as a link which connected the naval heroes of the past with the present. And although, by his death, that link is broken, his brilliant example will always serve to remind his juniors in the Service of the elevated estimate he placed upon personal and official honor, and to excite in their minds the hope that their "last end may be like his."

Immediately upon the receipt of your telegraphic notification of his death, the Department issued the order, a copy of which is herewith forwarded, in testimony of the appreciation in which it held him. And the Secretary now takes very great pleasure in assuring you, and through you, his other family survivors, that in this expression of admiration for him as a man and officer, the Department has not only made known the universal sentiment of the Navy, but has given utterance to what appears in the permanent official record of his life.

The Secretary for himself, begs leave to tender to the surviving members of Rear-Admiral Paulding's family, his personal sympathy on account of their sad bereavement. While their loss cannot be repaired, they have the consolation of knowing that they have a proud inheritance in his distinguished example as an officer and his conspicuous virtues as a citizen. I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

(Contributed to the Army and Navy Journal.)

"SEA FOAMS," OR "NAVAL YARNS."—NO. III.

"THE TOPSAIL."

"Not know Pharoux! why, my dear sir, how long have you been in the Navy?"

Such was the language addressed to a young Lieutenant, by that old barnacled back, Boatswain James Simpson.

"Pharoux! no, sir, I have never heard of him," modestly replied the young officer, "nor have I ever visited Rio de Janeiro."

"Not visited Rio?" the Boatswain looked incredulously and with pity at the officer.

"Ah! I see, sir," he said, sighing, "you've not been a banyan-day in the Service. 'Twa'n't so before the English war; then no man shipped his epaulettes before he'd been the world over, and had cruised on every station."

"Youngster," he resumed, after recovering his equanimity, "many years ago Pharoux was one of the institutions of Rio. It was he who introduced French rations there, and who established a restaurant near the landing where we used to come to an anchor and stow away a good meal after a long voyage on salt horse and bean soup. Yes, and it was Pharoux also who invented camerones, that dish which, of all dishes, brought so many officers to a Court-martial."

"Camerones, sir," interrupted the youth, "pray may I ask what was the peculiarity of that dish, and why it should have caused so much trouble?"

"You see," replied the Boatswain, "camerones are shrimps, or pronges, as we call them, north; they are first rate in omelettes, indeed they became a favorite dish. But they were indigestible, and the amount of spirits it required to keep them down was the cause of much trouble. Do you understand, youngster?"

"Yes," replied the Lieutenant, and he added, "But, Mr. Simpson, you started to tell the story of the Topsail; and as my messmates are all here, will you favor us with it?"

"Well, I asked if you knew Pharoux, for it was at Pharoux's it occurred. It was in 1844, on the day that the Neapolitan fleet was signalled off the harbor, day that the good people of Brazil were out in full togs, awaiting the arrival of the princess, the future wife of Don Pedro, that there was gathered in front of Pharoux's Hotel several American shell backs who, with feet above their heads, were whittling away at the rate of fifteen knots an hour, and spinning yarn."

"Several whoppers had been told, I believed them all; for you know, youngster, we can't account for everything that happens to us; for instance, when I was with Captain Jack Percival."

"Oh! Mr. Simpson," exclaimed several officers, "won't you tell us about the topsail, and then about Captain Percival?"

"Well! well! I was getting out of my reckoning, I'll come to again. As I was saying, the shell backs were spinning yarns, telling their experience. One old chap with a weather beaten phy began."

"I can't tell exactly the date, but it was in December that the good old ship *Neptune*, which I commanded, was struck by a white squall. It was so sudden that the foretopsail was taken clean out of the bolt ropes and carried to leeward, where we saw it going before the wind as if the sheets were taut home and sail mastedhead. It went on that way till it disappeared. I assure you, gentlemen, this ain't a yarn."

A quizzical looking fellow sat in front of the Captain; whether he lurched or not I can't say; but he looked doubtfully; the Captain got wrathful. "Darn it, man, I suppose you doubt my word?"

"No, I don't," replied the man with the quizzical look.

"When did you say that occurred, Captain?"

"In December."

"What year?"

"1842."

"What was your latitude and longitude?"

"Latitude 23 deg. North, longitude 20 deg. West, about."

"At what hour?"

"Two bells after noon."

"Strange!" murmured the quizzical man. Then meditating a while, he stared the Captain and whispered,

"Captain, will you sue any one if I tell 'you who's got your foretopsail?"

"No," replied the skipper.

"Here goes. My ship was just fifteen miles from yourn on that special occasion; we, too, were struck by a squall, my foretopsail was blown clean out of the ropes and split into ribbons. I had no spare sail on board, I was wondering what to do, when the lookout sung out,

"Sail, oh!"

"Make her out?" says I.

"Square sail, sir."

"Mate, we'll have to hail that chap and borrow a sail from him. So port your helm."

"We put the helm aport and steered for the stranger."

"Bring the glass here, let's make her out," says I.

I took a look, rubbed my eyes, then the glasses, looked again, and says I, "Mate, what's that?"

The mate took the glasses, looked, rubbed his eyes, looked again.

"Skipper," says he, "blow me if that ain't a topsail coming right down on us."

"Darn if it ain't. Up all hands, mate, palm, needles and twine. Aloft men, seize that sail." They'd just got aloft when that ere topsail came slap on us, into my bolt ropes. The crew seized and served it in, and darn me if it ain't been there ever since.

"Cotton canvas, wa'n't it, Captain?"

"That's so."

About that time I laid my hands on the Captain's shoulder: "Did you say you got that topsail for nothing?"

"I did," says he.

"Then," says I, "treat the crowd."

He didn't refuse, we returned and repeated the compliment. I forgot to go on board the *Columbus* that night.

"Mr. Simpson," says the first Lieutenant, the next day, "you've broke your liberty."

"True, sir," I replied, touching my cap, "you see, sir, last night I ate some camerones, they didn't agree with me. Dr. Pills, I heard say, prescribed cognac for the ail, and I took some."

"That will do, Mr. Simpson, you will consider yourself quarantined till further orders."

I didn't get ashore again in three months; them ere camerones were too much for me. I went on the sick list. I've seen their effect on other officers. Notwithstanding the quarantine, I went for them ere camerones the first time I got on shore. I got sick again, but as the 1st Lieutenant had been there too, I didn't mind it.

"Mr. Simpson," says Lieut. Watson, "them camerones didn't agree with me, they are indigestible." I guessed they didn't, judging from the way the Lieutenant tacked and worked to windward; but I didn't tell him so. I wa'n't quarantined on that occasion, though we came near having a collision.

BOB STAY.

THERE is a form of gun cotton known as tonite, or cotton powder, which is said to possess rather peculiar properties. It is tolerably well known as a marketable commodity, and manufactured on a large scale near Faversham. Tonite consists of finely divided or macerated gun cotton compounded with about the same weight of nitrate of baryta. The gun cotton itself is mainly common cotton waste steeped in nitric acid, and on the excess being forced out by a hydraulic press, or otherwise, it is left some time for digestion in vessels of clay. Necessarily while in the moist state, the fibres are macerated or disintegrated between crushing rollers. In order to give this substance what is to be complete chemical stability, it is subject to washing processes, the rationale of which is a secret of the maker, and which complete the manufacture of the gun cotton. Tonite consists of this macerated gun cotton, intimately mixed up between edge runners, with about the same weight of nitrate of baryta. This compound is then compressed into candle-shaped cartridges, formed with a recess at one end for the reception of a fulminate of mercury detonator. In the fact of its being easily fastened to the safety fuse, it contrasts very favorably with soft, plastic, dynamite. Amongst the advantages said to result from the use of the nitrate are that it contains a great amount of oxygen in a very small volume; and that it is very ready under the detonator, while its great density makes it slow to the influence of ordinary combustion. By the employment of nitrate of baryta it is claimed that this explosive cannot merely be made much cheaper than ordinary gun cotton, but that the same weight is about 30 per cent. stronger. It may seem incredible, but a tonite cartridge is no more liable to catch fire than a piece of soap, which it resembles; its great density causes it to burn very slowly if set fire to, and so slowly that all danger from a too violent generation of gases is obviated. While, therefore, the railways of the kingdom absolutely refuse to carry dynamite and compressed gun cotton, they regularly take tonite on the same footing as gunpowder. The tonite cartridges are generally waterproofed. The density is such that it takes up the same space as dynamite, and two-thirds of gun cotton. There can be no doubt that much original chemical thought has been practically applied by the officials of the Cotton Powder Company, and they claim, probably with justice, to have taken a lead in the introduction of processes for the purification of nitro compounds—in other words, to have given them sufficient chemical stability as to obviate those dangerous internal changes subsequent to manufacture at the bottom of so many disasters.

THE *Florence*, sent out as the *avant courier* of the Howgate Polar Expedition, has returned in accordance with instruction, Congress having failed to make an appropriation to send out another vessel to join and assist her. She sailed from New London Aug. 2, 1877, and went as far north as 66 deg. 28 min., long. 68 deg. 45 min.

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THE PORTER BOARD.

THE discussion at Governor's Island, during the
present week, upon the question of summoning
Gen. POPE as a witness in the case of Gen. F. J.
PORTER, brings to maturity one important subject of
inquiry, namely, the exact relation of the Government
to that case. We cannot disguise our conviction that,
in the difference arising between Gen. SCHOFIELD and
Judge-Advocate GARDNER, the former is right.

In so saying, at the outset, we do not abate any-
thing from the praise due to Major GARDNER for the
extraordinary skill and fine self-possession with which
he has managed the Government's case. The front
which he has been able to oppose day after day, week
after week, and month after month, to three trained,
professional lawyers of the civil courts, is one of re-
markable ability, and, in our opinion, shows him to
be the match of any of these skilled gentlemen on
their own ground. The marshalling of testimony
which he has made for the Government has been
thorough and exhaustive. So far as personal success
is concerned, he seems to us to have towered up as
the central figure of the often dramatic scene at the
Department Headquarters, and to have won for him-
self distinct reputation. Nevertheless, we cannot
escape the feeling that there is something fundamen-
tally wrong in the whole attitude of the Recorder;
that while he has so ably met the trio of civilian
advocates on their own ground, he should not have
gone on their ground; that while his technical points
have been well taken, and well maintained, the
present is not a case for technicalities; and that the
Judge-Advocate has attained rather the ideal of the
lawyer than of the soldier.

We are free to admit that the anomalous position
of Major GARDNER is one that has been forced upon
him by the preparations of Gen. PORTER; and that
the appearance of the latter before the board with
three skillful counsellors-at-law in a measure drove the
Recorder into the position of a prosecuting attorney.
We shall further admit—for we are not conscious of
any bias in the case—that the Judge-Advocate has
been sound in his idea that his witnesses should be
protected. One of the crying evils in modern juris-
prudence is that a man cannot go to give his testi-
mony in a court, in response to an order of that
court, without being set upon by the other side—
whichever side it may be—as if his object were to
conceal some things and falsify others.

What, then, could have been done otherwise? It
seems to us that the other thing was for Major GAR-
DNER to act in accordance with the expressed wish of
the Board of Examination, and to summon Gen.
POPE as his witness. It is true that Gen. POPE would
then have been subjected, like Gen. McDOWELL, to
the disagreeable and often personally unjust practices
prevalent in civil courts. Lawyers are hired for a
fee to make out the best possible case for their clients,

no matter in how false and injurious a relation they
place opposing witnesses. Gen. POPE would have
been cross-examined not only on his testimony as
given now, to the best of his remembrance, but on
his testimony and remembrance of sixteen years ago.
Properly conducted, there need be nothing disagree-
able in such a cross-examination, even when discre-
pancies are disclosed, and doubts thrown on the
accuracy of one or the other stage of memory. But
when the form of question and the adroitly inter-
jected comment of advocates are designed to break
down the personal character and the professional
standing of a witness, he is naturally inclined not to
expose himself to such criticism, except in a perfectly
regular and formal way.

But, so far as Gen. POPE is concerned, in a properly
conducted hearing he would be, or ought to be, pro-
tected by the Board of Examiners; and it seems to
us that Major GARDNER would have fully discharged
his duty in pointing out the objectionable features of
the proposed examination, and then awaiting the
discretion of the board. If, thereafter, the board
expressed its wish, nevertheless, to have Gen. POPE
before it as a witness, summoned by the Government,
it would make itself the custodian of Gen. POPE's
personal rights, and presumably would be all the
more stringent on that point from the fact that its
own action had caused him to appear before it in an
anomalous way. It would be beneath the dignity of
the board to make any pledges on this point, but its
conduct would have been a fair subject of inference
or assumption, enough to fully satisfy the Judge-
Advocate in yielding.

Besides, it is to be remembered that the board is
not an ordinary jury, liable to be impressed by im-
properly adduced testimony, but a board of Army
officers of very high rank, and selected with excep-
tional good judgment—a board whose decisions, we
may say here, will be likely to be accepted by the
Army and by the public with ready acquiescence.
But the course which the trial—for so we are tempted
to erroneously call it—has already taken, led the
Recorder to insist on his technical rights with
the exact spirit which prevailed among the civil
counsel of the petitioner. In this we think was the
foundation of the error. To our mind this hearing
has not at all had the character which it might more
fitly have been made to assume. It was not designed
as a re-trial of Gen. PORTER. He has already had his
trial and sentence. He was tried by nine general
officers, including some of his personal acquaintances,
some educated lawyers, some officers who personally
knew of what was going on in and around Manassas,
and some whose spheres of action had been distinct
enough to presume adequate want of prejudice. What
Gen. PORTER claimed was that since that trial was
held, new evidence had thrown a different light on
his conduct, and he therefore petitioned the Presi-
dent for a review. The President, instead of taking
upon himself the responsibility of a review, asked
that a board of officers should advise him whether a
review was expedient. The order for the assembly
of the board was made public in the JOURNAL of
April 20, 1878, and it declares:

In order that the President may be fully informed of the facts
of the case of Fitz John Porter, late Major-General of Volun-
teers, and be enabled to act advisedly upon his application for
relief in said case, a board is hereby convened by order of the
President to examine, in connection with the record of the
Court-martial of General Porter, such new evidence relating to
the merits of said case as is now on file in the War Department,
together with such other evidence as may be presented to said
board, and to report with the reasons for their conclusion what
action, if any, in their opinion justice requires should be taken
on said application by the President. Detail for the board:
Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield, Brig.-Gen. A. H. Terry, Col. G. W.
Getty, 3d Artillery; Major Asa B. Gardner, recorder.

Now, under the wording "such other evidence as
may be presented to the board," there is clearly
scope enough for all that Major GARDNER has intro-
duced. But it nevertheless seems to us that the
function of the hearing would have been fully satis-
fied if it had not taken nearly so wide a range as it
actually has. The real point for the Government
was not to defend by oral testimony the action of the
Court-martial, for that stands as an accomplished
fact; and hence the great variety of evidence now
introduced or re-introduced, of substantially the
same purport as that given before the Court-martial,
was hardly called for. If, without such evidence,
the petitioner had not been able to show to the satis-
faction of the board that his so-called new evidence
would probably have affected the findings and sen-
tence of the Court-martial, the board would have
undoubtedly felt it its duty to advise the President

that no review was called for in the interests of justice. If the board had been convinced that the petitioner's new evidence might have changed the results of the Court-martial, it would have so advised the President. It was open to Major GARDNER to argue and to show, if he could, by a reference to the old records of the Court-martial, that the points on which the findings and sentence occurred would not have been affected, even if the unquestionable errors of the original trial regarding the topography of the country and the strength of the enemy, had not been made. He could also, properly show the conflict in Confederate testimony that he has shown, by way of diminishing the force of Gen. PORTER's new evidence. It does not seem to us that it was needful or desirable to go on and re-try Gen. PORTER from beginning to end, since the present board is not a military court, nor even technically a board of review, but only an advisory board. But the ardor of the forum pushed the Recorder to a premature process—to substantially trying Gen. PORTER again, under the form of testimony in rebuttal of the prisoner's new evidence.

What was the result? That when the board wished to have Gen. PORTER called, there was too much at stake, apparently, for the Recorder not to stand on his extreme technical rights. And yet the board's function was limited, its witnesses not sworn witnesses; and if beforehand it had been announced that it intended to ask Gen. PORTER to come before it, no one could have imagined that this would have been objected to. The board was clearly right in throwing wide open the doors of evidence, and in refusing to be bound by the rules prevalent either in civil or military courts. Its position was admirably defined by Gen. TERRY as receiving anything that the President would himself receive if he were examining the case with a view to ascertaining the propriety of an exercise of the pardoning power. This is the only true attitude in which to approach the case. Gen. PORTER has been once tried and convicted; if he is now to be heard at all, it should be with every advantage that can reasonably be asked, or that can possibly elicit evidence in his favor.

MODERN ARTILLERY.

OUR readers are indebted to the distinguished Naval Engineer, Mr. King, for his readable exposition of the improvements made in artillery abroad, of the antiquated condition of American ordnance, and the consequent serious comparative weakness, assumed to be impending. Mr. King supposes that a United States ship carries 7 smooth bore (9 and 11 inch) guns and a 5.3 Parrott rifle, with initial velocities of 1,050 feet per second, while on the other hand a British ship, of equal tonnage, carries 12 rifles, 10 of them 6 inch, all with 2,000 feet initial velocity. That is, the Britisher carries an armament twice as powerful and half again as heavy as ours. But, to tell the truth, there are no such guns in the British service, and it is to be remembered that our smooth-bore guns, though not very good, are hardly estimated at their real value by Mr. King.

The initial velocities of the smaller army smooth-bore guns, with ordinary charges, are between 1,400 and 1,500 ft. per second. That of the 15 inch Rodman, with 100 lbs. of powder and 450 lb. shot, is 1,550 to 1,600 feet, and velocities of 1,900 and 2,000 feet per second have been reached. They have been fired with 140 lbs. of powder without injury, and the Ordnance Select Committee reported they could not burst a 15 inch Rodman furnished the British government by the South Boston Iron Co. for trial. Dahlgren showed that the endurance of his 9 and 11 inch guns bore comparison with the best original Armstrong guns. Therefore so far as our guns go they are good, first rate for ricochet firing and any way nearly half more powerful than thought to be by Mr. King. And we have not been idle in the United States all these years. When rifles were first deemed necessary our experts perfected a system of rifling a gun by means of an odd number of grooves of uniform width and small depth not exceeding one-tenth of an inch. The "increasing" or "gaining" twist is an American plan on which the shot is gradually raised either from nothing or a slow rotation at the base of bore to its full rotation at the muzzle. But whether uniform or gaining twist is used, the rifling has been widely copied under the name of polygroove. English experiments have

shown that a gun rifled on our polygroove plan is about three times as strong as one rifled with a few deep grooves.

Twenty years ago Rodman invented an instrument, his "Pressure Gauge," for gunpowder, which has been at once the compass, quadrant and chronometer by which all new bearings in ordnance construction since his time have been taken. Rodman was the first person to suggest that the most suitable powder for any firearm would be that which burnt so as to evolve its gas proportionally as the space increased behind the projectile, while in the bore. He carried out this idea with "perforated cake" powder, adopted in Russia as "prismatic," and with powder in very large grains, subjected to about the same pressure as that they were to bear in the gun. By this means gunpowder can be subjected to unlimited control as regards pressure. When ordinary cannon powder gave a maximum pressure not less than 65,000 lbs. to sq. inch, our "mammoth" powder gave with heavier charges only 15,000 in the same gun, and 50 lbs. of perforated cake gave only 8,000 lbs. to the sq. inch in the 15 inch gun, and the longest range to first graze. We have worked for twenty years on Rodman's maxim that high velocities with greatly diminished strains may be obtained by using powder properly adapted in size of grain to the calibre and length of bore in which it is to be used.

Nothing beyond this has been added by any one to our practical knowledge of the matter. Neither the English nor the Fasanio powders are any better than ours. So there is nothing important in the statements which Mr. Rendell and Mr. King give us about powder, except the fact that the United States allows other nations to appropriate the results attained by its own experts.

Now as to projectiles. Before the "sand blast" was discovered experience had taught us in this country that the grains of powder fired out over the shot, before it got fairly started, would erode and tear out the hardest barrels. Consequently a projectile capable of expanding and filling the bore and the grooves, at the explosion, was not only the best, but got the most work from the powder. Hence, while other nations have been trying to get good "lead coated" or "ribbed" or "banded" shot, we have worked at the expansive system till we have perfected it. The lead coated shot have proved utterly useless, and the ribbed shot need the strongest possible guns to hold them, while our perfected expanding projectiles work with mathematical precision.

The "chambered" gun, of which Mr. King speaks so highly, is nothing more nor less than an old American idea. Velocities of 2,200 feet per second and ranges of 9 miles, with powder charges half the weight of the shot are all on record in this country. Whatever portion of the wonderful results reported may descend, after proof, to the unromantic level of actual service may be safely claimed by the American parents.

The systems of shooting and rifling in use in the French and English services are bad and unmechanical. The few deep grooves strain the gun, and the gaining twist of the rifling prevents any shot with more than one ring of studs from entering the gun in a perfect condition. The twist differs at each point of the shot, and the studs last entering must be cut away by as much as the twist gains in the length of the shot. This makes them too small to fit the grooves, and as the shot comes out, one ring of studs after another comes into bearing with considerable force. The blow near the muzzle is so great that one can see marks where the very wide lands of the gun have imprinted themselves into the chilled cast iron Pailliser shell. This is ruinous, both to the accuracy of the shot and to the endurance of the guns. Our English friends have found this out, and recent advices show that, after pooh-poohing our expanding system for many years, they are about to adopt it.

But when they do adopt it they must take our system of rifling as well and then everything about these guns will be of American origin, except the idea of putting hard steel inside of soft wrought iron instead of outside of it. The very practical, mechanical methods of manufacturing the guns deserves high praise, but have nothing to do with the design. Sir William Armstrong has already abandoned studded projectiles, and in the Italian 100 ton guns has fully carried out the American plan of rifling and has shot them on our expanding system. The projectiles he uses differ from Captain Butler's plans just enough to excite attention to a puerile attempt at evasion or originality.

English artillerymen are of the opinion that a breech-loader shoots better than a muzzle loader, because its shot is always at the same place and its chamber, being larger than the bore, takes a heavier charge of powder. The American expanding system puts the muzzle-

loader on a par with the breech-loader so far as the powder is concerned, and through the breech-loader the old American chamber is now introduced to serve its original purpose.

As Sir William Armstrong practically dictates the ordnance used in Great Britain, we are glad to see him bringing out American designs with such éclat. He is certainly entitled to the credit of making, on our plans, the largest and finest guns the world has yet seen. The unlimited support of his government has enabled him to make England the mistress of the seas, and shores too, so far as ordnance is concerned. With her present resources she could, torpedoes apart, destroy any of our maritime cities at her leisure, and the British admiral could go down to dinner laughing at our futile attempts to prevent it.

It is rather startling to see the skill of one nation so deftly appropriated by others, and the first nation neither keeping the skill within its own territory nor apparently caring to keep pace with modern progress. There need be no foreign military attachés at Washington, because our inventors seem to get away as fast as possible and sell everything valuable to foreign governments.

Those familiar with the subject know, and everybody ought to know, that if the United States Government wants these chambered guns, or any better guns, it need only appropriate the money and order them of existing American works. These works could now make 100-ton guns if they had the order. The United States now have at Sandy Hook a 12-inch of 45 tons, completed last year, which has been fired with heavy charges up to 115 lbs., and 700 lb. shot, which the Chief of Ordnance reports the equal of any gun of its calibre now existing, and is superior to Krupp's rifles. With 110 and 115 lbs. of powder it has given substantially 1,500 feet per second. Let the Government decide on the guns which are the best every way, and find out how to build them for the least money. The decision need not take long with the materials at hand, but if it isn't made soon everything American will be brought back to us with a foreign name. Our mammoth powder will become "pebble," and perforated cake be known as "prismatic," our pressure gauge as a "crusher gauge," and the Hotchkiss case shot be credited to Col. Boxer. Prof. Treadwell's system of gun construction, of 1840, is known as Armstrong's, of 1856, but no one has seen Armstrong's patent for it. Krupp has appropriated the Broadwell system bodily, and Eastman's slotted screw breech plug is known as the French breech-loading gun. The Russian government built a great foundry at Perm to carry out Rodman's designs on a large scale, and took his powder and his experience along. Mr. S. B. Dean invented a method of mandreling bronze guns by which strength and hardness are greatly increased, and two years after his patents were taken in Austria, his gun was brought there as the Uchatius gun and a vast achievement. Their whole artillery is armed with it. Mr. Parsons has shown how the strongest guns may be made with steel tubes and cast-iron exteriors. Mr. Hotchkiss has gone to France and established a large factory near Paris, where he has very extensive orders, and has become, in his line, the main reliance of the French government.

Every one interested knows these facts. We have the skill required to make the best guns, and our citizens have contributed the leading principles of gun construction on which all modern European systems are based. But we have little opportunity in this country, no money is appropriated for heavy rifles required to defend our harbors and send our ships to sea. It is wild folly and criminal short sight in a government to leave a nation without arms to defend itself. Aggression is out of the question. Our works sell to foreign countries guns needed at home.

If the Congressional committee that are soon to be in session can throw any light on this matter, and can initiate some definite policy, they will deserve the thanks and the assistance of the country.

Time is the important element in ordnance work; Krupp takes two years to make one of his largest rifles. Three months is required for a small ordinary order. The time for our manufacturer to go on is now. When the guns are needed there will be no time, and no makeshift rifles will answer as they did in the Rebellion. It is actual fact that a million dollars will not buy such guns when wanted, and no "inventive ability," "no faculty, in this great people, of making a thing when needed," will enable us to make them. The British government acts intelligently; when it finds a system of ordnance bad it discards it and arms itself anew. Our own Government knows its guns are out of date and does nothing. But nowadays we know that those who neglect their

opportunities need expect no Providential aid, and in such cases there is no other to be had.

This letter of General Miles, on the question of the bayonet and sabre, which we elsewhere publish, is not less interesting because its publication has been so long delayed. Though it is dated May 14 it has but just reached us. General Miles is in favor, it will be seen, of the adoption of such a rifle as the Hotchkiss gun, selected by the magazine gun board, for trial in the hands of troops; that is "a long range rifle with magazine holding six or eight cartridges." For a belt he recommends the double prairie belt capable of carrying eighty cartridges; such as the soldiers of the 5th Infantry have equipped themselves with. The cavalry do not, in the opinion of General Miles, need a magazine gun, and should depend upon the pistol rather than the sabre for close work, and carry a light, long range rifle for fighting as infantry. A knife is recommended as part of the soldier's equipment, and it is suggested that officers should be prohibited from carrying a rifle and be furnished with compass, field glasses, pistol and map. The importance of rifle practice is also insisted upon by General Miles, whose interesting letter we should have been glad to have published earlier for the information of the Army.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

PENSIONS TO ENLISTED MEN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In your issue of September 28, I notice a letter in regard to allowing pensions to enlisted men for long service, and was glad to see the question brought before the public. I believe the English soldier after a service of twenty-one years receives a pension nearly, if not quite, sufficient to support him. I am certain if some such provision was made for our old soldiers it would have a lasting and beneficial effect on our Army. I have often inquired of men who were about to be discharged, the reason they were not satisfied to stay in the Army; the answer is invariably to the effect, that, if they devote the best part of their lives to the Army, their life in it is such that it unfits them for any other profession, and that no provision is made for them by the Government except the Soldiers' Home, to which institution they have a great dislike. I have also inquired into the reason of the enlisted man's dislike to the Soldiers' Home, and am convinced that if a few dollars per month were allowed to each inmate to obtain a few little necessities that an old soldier delights to purchase himself, this dislike would be nearly if not entirely overcome. TROOP C.

FILLING THE RETIRED LIST.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: From the article with the above heading in last week's ARMY AND NAVY, as well as from a similar one in the N. Y. Graphic of Oct. 15, it might be fairly inferred that the writers suppose that the President can retire an officer after forty years service, against his will, irrespective of age or other disqualification.

I supposed that every Army officer, at least, knew that this is not so. The act of Congress approved July 17, 1863, section 12, says: "That whenever the name of any officer of the Army or Marine Corps now in the service, or who may hereafter be in the service of the United States, shall have been borne on the Army Register, or Naval Register, as the case may be, forty-five years, or he shall be of the age of sixty-two years, it shall be in the discretion of the President to retire him from active service."

Forty years' service (and by a later law 30 years) entitle an officer to retirement on his own application, the President consenting. See Army Register, 1878, pages 170 to 174. The President cannot retire compulsorily, for forty years' service alone. In the lists given by "Ebbitt" and the Graphic, there are names which on the 1st of next July will have attained neither the forty-five year limit of service, nor the sixty-two year limit of age.

Whether the Attorney-General's decision be reversed or not, it is not seen how cadet service can affect the question of retirement, since cadets (with an irrelevant exception) are not "borne on the Army Register."

THE BRIG SOMERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Many readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will see with surprise and regret the article from the Cincinnati Gazette, headed "The Big Somers," and copied in the JOURNAL of the 26th.

Oliver H. Perry, whose death seems to have prompted the article, was the second son of O. H. Perry, the hero of Erie, and had been a lieutenant in the Navy, but resigned early in life. Commander Mackenzie's clerk on board the Somers was at that time a young cousin of the above named gentleman, but took no part in the proceedings resulting in the execution of Spencer, Small, and Cromwell. The two last were not young hands but old sailors—Cromwell being boatswain's mate, and Small, before his death, acknowledged the justice of his sentence.

Midshipman Spencer belonged to an influential and distinguished family, and they could not be expected to recognize, under any circumstances, the justice of a sentence that sentenced their relative to a disgraceful death.

Commander Mackenzie stood as an officer, as a man, and a gentleman among the first of his grade. He was tried and acquitted by a Court-martial composed of officers of high rank and distinguished reputation, and although there may have been differences of opinion as to the finding of the court, the Navy, I think, generally sustained it. The officers who were actors in this tragedy of the sea are all dead, but their memories are yet cherished by many living friends.

Commander Mackenzie's second son, Lieut. A. S. Mackenzie, was killed in an attack on savages while acting on the staff of Admiral Bell, commanding Asiatic fleet. General R. S. Mackenzie, another son, is well known to the Army and the public. R. S. R.
HAVRE DE GRACE, October 25.

THE QUESTION OF EQUIPMENT.

OPINION OF GENERAL MILES.

HEADQUARTERS 5TH INFANTRY,
FORT KEOGH, M. T., May 14, 1878.
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. (through
Hqrs. Dept. of Dakota):

SIR: The question raised by the Chief of Ordnance regarding the bayonet and sabre, and presented to the Army by the General-in-Chief through the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, is one of so much importance to the Army, and interest to the nation, that I think it cannot be too fully discussed, and if the matter is thoroughly investigated I believe much good will result.

For all service on the frontier, where the Army is chiefly employed, the bayonet and sabre have been almost wholly discarded. Their use among civilized people I judge now to be mainly in night attacks and cavalry against cavalry. It is possible that the infantry and cavalry can be so armed as to dispense with the bayonet and sabre for the service above mentioned.

The great number of intelligent men in the Army, and the attention paid to marksmanship by men in civil life, would warrant our Government in placing in the hands of the infantry troops the most perfect rifle that can be manufactured. It is a mistake to suppose that the American soldier is incapable of using anything but a plain coarse-sighted rifle of short range. In my opinion every infantry regiment should be armed with rifles of the longest range. I would prefer one in length, 32 inches barrel, calibre from 40 to 44, pistol grip, interchangeable sights, length of shell from 2 to 2½ inches, holding from 90 to 115 grains of powder, and from 475 to 550 grains lead.

In all open field fighting the long range rifle is the most effective; in close quarters, for night attack, fighting in timber—attack and defence of entrenched lines—the magazine guns are most destructive. What the Army requires is a combination of both, and if the infantry can have a long range rifle with magazine holding six or eight cartridges, or possibly a revolving rifle with three or five chambers, I believe such a weapon would replace all others.

To obviate the difficulty of carrying the extra ammunition, always issued and carried sometimes days before an engagement, I prefer the double prairie belt capable of carrying eighty cartridges. My regiment is now equipped with them, made by the soldiers in the different companies. It is a handsome belt for garrison and most useful in the field. It should, with the exception of the buckle, be made entirely of canvas, as in a long march the stiff hard leather belt becomes very annoying to the soldier.

No command would be safe in going into an engagement now with less than eighty rounds of ammunition on the person of each soldier. A line cannot be held under fire without ammunition, and with the inevitable changes of position and scattering fire that sweeps the ground in rear of a line, pack mules and wagons cannot be relied upon to bring up ammunition at the time and place required.

In my opinion the cavalry do not require a magazine gun, as I believe the pistol can be made to answer for a reserve fire, and also to do the work of the sabre.

It matters not whether our mounted troops are called cavalry, dragoons, mounted rifles, or mounted infantry; the only use of the horse is to carry the soldier with speed where he can be most useful, and I believe this corps can be so armed as to double its effectiveness for fighting on foot or mounted—in large bodies of brigades, divisions, and corps, or as a single company. In my opinion the mounted troops should be armed with a light rifle—of the longest possible range that can be obtained without making it too cumbersome to be carried on horseback; if so armed a division or corps of cavalry could seize depots, railroad centres, intrench and hold important positions against two or three times their number of infantry or cavalry.

For fighting on horseback I would much prefer a revolver with buck shot—wire or cut cartridges; long range rifle pistols I consider of little value. For close work charging or defending a line of works the mounted troops would be more effective if each man were unable to fire forty or fifty bullets, each of which would kill a man or cripple a horse, instead of the six he now uses.

The Schofield, Smith, and Wesson and Webley's are the only pistols I have seen that can be readily reloaded in an engagement; if any one thinks otherwise, he should try the experiment, or let him attempt to kill more than six buffalo in a single run with the same pistol.

Pistol cartridges should be carried in a cartridge pouch.

Every soldier should carry a sheath knife that would in an emergency aid him in intrenching, and until ex-

perience shall prove that the bayonet is no longer of any use, it will be well to have the knife so made that it could be placed on the end of the rifle.

Every officer should be furnished with compass, field glasses, pistol, and map, and should be prohibited from carrying a rifle. If they command their men in an engagement they will have enough to occupy their attention.

I see no reason why the United States Army should not be the best body of riflemen in the world; what is required is a more perfect system of target practice. To enable the soldier to measure distance with the eye—to understand the use of the sights—the effect of the rifling and the force of the wind on the course of the ball, actual field practice is required, and I would recommend that one-half of the yearly allowance of ammunition be used in hunting or field practice from 300 to 1,500 yards' range. Yet as practice makes perfect, and to obtain the greatest amount at the least expense, I would recommend gallery practice with the latest improved guns and pistols.

Each company in the Army should be supplied with two guns and pistols of this character, the same weight, sights, pull of trigger as the rifles and pistols with which the troops are armed, the latter used by all officers and mounted soldiers in the Service, and by having movable targets and a thorough system of practice and rewards for excellence in marksmanship, the improvement would be soon apparent. This practice could be constant in all seasons and at all stations. Reserving one-half the yearly allowance of ammunition for long range practice, the money allowance of the remainder would enable each soldier instead of firing 190 shots at short range to fire at least 6,000 shots at the same expense and with much greater benefit. This amount of practice with rifles and pistols could not but make the soldier perfect in the use of his arms.

As there are many improvements that can be made in the equipment of the soldier, in horse equipment, and in the transportation for the Army, I would recommend a large board of officers, whose experience would enable them to be competent judges, empowered to investigate this whole subject, and make such recommendations regarding arms for infantry, cavalry, and artillery, transportation, and military equipment as in their opinion would make the Army most effective, and be for the best interests of the Government.

Very respectfully, etc.,
N. A. MILES,
Col. 5th Inf., Bvt. Maj.-Gen., U. S. A., Comd'g.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER COURT.

It would seem to be settled that Gen. Pope is not to be a witness before the Porter Court of Inquiry. The correspondence concerning his appearance as a witness so far as given is as follows:

WEST POINT, Oct. 18, 1878.

Gen. John Pope, Leavenworth, Kan.:

The board has adjourned, to meet on Thursday next, Oct. 21, when they expect to have your testimony in the Porter case. Please bring with you your despatch-books and those of your staff officers, if possible, and all despatches from Porter during the period of operations under investigation.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.
LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 18, 1878.

Gen. J. M. Schofield:

Your despatches of 17th and 18th received.
JOHN POPE, Brevet Major-General, United States Army.
The substance of one of General Schofield's despatch here referred to is contained in the reply which follows:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 21, 1878.

General J. M. Schofield, New York:

I have received your despatch of the 17th inst., in which you state that "in view of the fact that the counsel for the petitioner have stated that they believe that justice to their client requires your presence here, the board requests that you appear as a witness before them at Governor's Island, next Thursday, the 24th inst." In reply, I have to say that if the petitioner considers my presence as a witness necessary, he should apply to have me subpoenaed as a witness for him; only as a witness for him or for the Government can I be expected with any semblance of legality to appear as a witness in the case. To appear on a mere request of the board would be to place myself in a position not only false but in every respect extraordinary and unknown to the laws or to the practice of the civil and military tribunals of the country. While I stand ready to appear before your board in any position known to law or practice, I cannot appear as a volunteer witness in the case on mere request, and without knowledge whether I am called for the Government or the petitioner. As you state that I am requested to appear as a witness because of the statement or suggestion of the petitioner, it is to be inferred that I am called as a witness for him; but this fact is not distinctly stated nor does your telegram convey subpoena, but only a request. To a subpoena regularly issued to appear as a witness for either side, I will cheerfully and promptly respond. I am entirely willing to appear as a witness in the case, and desire simply to be placed in the same relation to the board and the parties in controversy as that occupied by all the other witnesses.

JOHN POPE, Brigadier-General.

On the same date, Oct. 21, Gen. Pope telegraphed:

Gen. J. M. Schofield, United States Army:

I transmit a telegram in answer to yours of 17th. I presume it will occasion no delay, as I could not leave here for two or three days, on account of important public business relating to Indian affairs, so that I could not reach New York before Saturday night in any case.

JOHN POPE, Brevet Major-General, United States Army.

In answer to this Gen. Schofield sent a subpoena with the note which follows, dated Oct. 21:

Gen. John Pope, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.:

In accordance with the suggestion contained in your despatches of this date, I send you a formal subpoena to appear as a witness for the United States in the Porter case. Please inform me on what day you will arrive, so that I may adjourn the board to that day. The meeting for Thursday was appointed to hear testimony, and the investigation can make no further progress until you are heard.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General, United States Army.

To this Gen. Pope replied:

Gen. J. M. Schofield, West Point, N. Y.:

Your despatch of yesterday is just received. I have received instructions from the Secretary of War to remain here until further advice are sent me. As soon as received I will telegraph you.

I presume yesterday's storm prevented the transmission of your despatch, so that it was not received here until this morning.

Application was then made to the President to order Gen. Pope to appear, but he preferred to leave the

question of appearing to the discretion of Gen. Pope, whose reply to this action is contained in the despatch which follows:

PORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Oct. 29, 1878.

Major A. B. Gardner, Recorder and Counsel for the Government, Governor's Island, N. Y.:

I am informed by the Secretary of War in telegram of this date, that the President declines to order me to appear or not to appear before your board as witness, but leaves the matter to my discretion. In view of this fact and of the telegraphic instructions of the Secretary of War for the guidance of the board, copy of which the Secretary must have sent the petitioner, I adhere to the position taken in my telegram of the 21st inst. to Gen. Schofield. Nevertheless, although the counsel for the Government refuses to subpoena me as witness for the Government, and the petitioner declines to subpoena me as a witness for him, and, therefore, I am subpoenaed by neither party, if the board require any information in my power to give on any point brought out in this investigation, I will with pleasure respond either by sworn replies to written interrogatories, if the board deem it necessary by appearing in person before it for this purpose, on due notification to that effect.

JOHN POPE, Brevet Major-General.

The reasons given by the Recorder for not calling Gen. Pope were that Gen. Pope was not an eye-witness to any of the transactions of Gen. Porter, and was in possession of no information respecting the validity or invalidity of the alleged new evidence; also, that there was no proof of the allegation that the opinions of Gen. Pope as a military expert were influential in obtaining a conviction on the original trial; that, therefore, no such reason could stand for commanding his presence to be cross-examined respecting such opinions and the bearing of the evidence taken at West Point upon them. This was the ground urged. There appears to have been also a serious disagreement between the Judge-Advocate and the board respecting the propriety of allowing such latitude to the cross-examination as was implied in permitting counsel to cross-question witnesses in relation to evidence given 16 years ago, on the original trial. It was urged that they were ably cross-examined at the time by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of counsel for Porter, and that it was unfair and improper to subject them to such an ordeal at a date when they had presumably forgotten many facts and circumstances upon which their original answers were based. In each case, when this point was raised, the board ruled the question admissible, and the Judge-Advocate registered an exception. The Recorder had no objection to calling Gen. Pope, provided counsel for the petitioner would stipulate to observe a rule that he regarded as essential to the protection of his witnesses. The petitioner declined to accede to this request, and appealed to the board to call Gen. Pope, alleging that it was essential, in justice to his reputation, which had been seriously imperilled by the statements of his commanding officer. The board, after hearing the argument, decided (Oct. 17) to call Gen. Pope, with the result which appears. The action of the Recorder in this matter resulted in a difference between him and Gen. Schofield, of which the New York Times gives this account:

Yesterday morning (Oct. 29) Gen. Schofield arose in his seat, and, having read the preceding correspondence, alluded to certain notes of a confidential nature that had passed between him and the Secretary of War and the President. No answer had, he said, been received by him from General Pope respecting his last note, although the Recorder had a despatch received from the General, in which he declined to appear as a witness. The board had no official knowledge of the relations existing between the Recorder and Gen. Pope (sensation), but as to a telegram placed upon the record the other day, when Gen. Getty was sitting alone, it had been placed there improperly, and the board would see that it was stricken out.

[The telegram here referred to is the long one of Gen. Pope, dated Oct. 31.]

Major Gardner turned white, and sprang to his feet. He wished to know whether the remark of Gen. Schofield was intended as a censure; if so, he wished to protest. The sentence was left unfinished.

Gen. Schofield (looking white and tremulous)—It is intended as a censure; no farther discussion will be permitted. The Recorder may present his protest in writing.

Major Gardner wished to ask whether the members of the board were agreed in censuring him.

Gen. Schofield—Silence, sir; remember to whom you speak. Major Gardner, still maintaining his point, wished again to register his protest against the censure of the board.

Gen. Schofield, stamping his foot and white with passion: "Silence, sir. No protest of yours will be received except in writing."

It was at length concluded not to prolong the scene in public, and the board went into private session, a stormy discussion ensuing that was heard in the corridor. In a few minutes the angry tones subsided, and Major Gardner left the room, looking very white. On reopening the doors, he yielded the point with a few graceful remarks, and Gen. Schofield wished it to be understood that in censuring the Recorder's action there had been no intention of attacking the purity of his motives in placing the matter in question on the record. Argument was now had on the propriety of questioning Gen. Pope by interrogatories, but the board decided that, for purposes of information, the General could be of no service to them. Gen. Schofield said: "The board have exhausted their powers, and think it inexpedient to carry the matter any further." The board resumes this morning.

This occurred on Tuesday, Oct. 29. On Monday the Judge-Advocate stated that with the exception of one witness the case was closed for the Government. Previous to this Prof. Andrews of the Military Academy, Brigadier-General of Volunteers, testified that he was with General Banks' corps on Friday, August 28, 1862. He could not recollect the effective strength of the corps, which consisted of eight regiments, but he thought it numbered about five thousand men. They lay nearly three days at Bristol. The witness had no memory of the hour of their arrival at Bristol, but remembered that they were there all day Friday. He heard no sounds of battle.

Horatio G. Sickles, formerly colonel of the 3d regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, testified as to the events of Aug. 27, 1862.

Major C. D. Green, A. G. at Department of the South, was called on behalf of the petitioner. In August, 1862, was A. G. of the 6th Corps; he saw Generals Pope and Porter together on the second day after the battle, on August 31; also on the following day at Fairfax Court House; the occasion of the meeting was, to the best of witness' recollection, a council of the corps commanders; on both occasions the tone and manner of conversation between the two generals were perfectly pleasant and amicable, so far as to leave the witness the impression that General Pope was relying on General Porter; General Pope seemed to be exceedingly tired, physically and mentally; could not recall that he saw the two generals shake hands, or observed any evidences of personal intimacy; General Porter's manner struck him as being exceedingly zealous in the performance of his duty; he seemed earnest and anxious to receive instructions of General Pope; did not hear what was said in detail by either of the generals; remembered hearing General Pope say, "Now, General Porter, I want"—but lost the rest of the sentence; General Porter commanded the rear guard on the retreat to Washington. On Wednesday, Oct. 30th, Mr. Bullitt, of Porter's counsel, offered a number of reports, documents and letters written by General Pope since the court-martial in 1863 and on file in the War Department. Among them are protests against granting a

rehearing of Porter's case. The Judge-Advocate objected to the Board receiving such of the documents as were written since the decision of the court-martial, and argument was had upon the question. On assembling after recess, General Terry read the decision of the Board permitting the petitioner to submit all letters and publications of General Pope bearing on the question. The Board, he said, in its capacity of advisers of the President, would receive anything that the President would himself receive if he were examining the case with a view to the propriety of an exercise of the pardoning power. They were not sitting as a court to try this case, and were not, therefore, called upon to adhere to the letter to the rules of evidence. General Schofield added that the public utterances of an officer of the Army, whether written, published or spoken, were just as binding on him as his sworn statement, and the penalty of falsehood in any class of these utterances should be the same. Whatever General Pope had written or published would be received as of the same weight as his testimony at the court-martial, since the Board were unable to get him to appear for examination. After this there was a long discussion as to the order of the final arguments, with the decision that the Board would hear Porter's counsel first, the Judge-Advocate in reply, and the conclusion by one of the counsel. To allow time for printing the arguments the Board adjourned, to meet at West Point on December 18 next.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF ARMY BUREAUS.

ABSTRACTS of the annual reports of the various bureaus of the War Department have been furnished to the daily papers. That of the Chief of Ordnance was published last week. That of the Chief of Engineers is of interest in connection with our article on Modern Artillery. It is as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

In the branch of General Humphreys' report treating of our sea coast and lake frontier defences, the appropriations recommended for the repair and strengthening of the various fortifications vary in amounts from \$10,000 to \$300,000, the largest sums being as follows:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Fort Schuyler, East River, New York..... | \$150,000 |
| Willet's Point..... | 80,000 |
| Fort Tompkins..... | 75,000 |
| Fort Hamilton..... | 300,000 |
| Fort Lafayette..... | 75,000 |
| Fort Mifflin, Delaware..... | 75,000 |
| Construction of a torpedo casemate at Fort Delaware..... | 75,000 |
| Fort McHenry, Maryland..... | 50,000 |
| Fort Carroll, Maryland..... | 100,000 |
| Fort Scammell, Portland, Me..... | 50,000 |

During the past fiscal year the amount has been limited to operations for the care and preservation of fortifications, no appropriations being available to continue the batteries already begun. General Humphreys' system to govern the future construction of our works was elaborated in 1859, the system having received the approval of the General of the Army, the Secretary of War, and since then has been repeatedly indorsed by the action of Congress. The main feature of this system are the use of heavy earthen barbette batteries, with prodos and traverses of heavy mortar batteries, and of obstructions in the channels, mainly electrical torpedoes, to hold vessels from running past the batteries, and reaching the cities or depots, and beyond them. The modifications of the casemates of our masonry forts was at that time deemed premature, it being then thought preferable to await the further improvements of iron-clad fleets and their armaments and to take advantage of the experience of foreign nations. From 1869 to 1875, while appropriations for coast defence were granted by Congress, much progress was made in earthen barbette batteries for heavy guns and mortars, and, further, a system of defence by torpedoes, the subject of which is treated in this report. The development of the system into what requires a sufficiency of material and hired men to put it into practice when needed. But torpedo defence, however efficient in use, cannot stand alone. The torpedoes must be protected by shore batteries. Earthen batteries, however, provided with a small portion only of the number of guns for which they were designed, and those of insufficient calibre, and mortar batteries with few mortars, though aided by torpedoes, could not be relied upon to take the high seas. The great powers of Europe do not place their reliance on barbette batteries. They believe in and are constructing casemated forts, most of which are provided with wrought iron scarfs and others with iron casemated shields to protect the gun and gunners, securing it both from direct and curved fire. This department, while recommending an urgent and comparatively small expenditure as a future defence for the numerous exposed harbors of our coasts, has always insisted that the efficient service of the large guns mounted on them would require high parapets, and the depression or counterpoise of the carriages. It has, also, from the beginning, looked forward to the ultimate conversion of our casemated forts, which would admit of the change for the reception of guns of the largest calibre and to the possible construction of new works within the past two years. In furtherance of the views, a large casemated fort has been designed to take the place of old Fort Lafayette at the Narrows entrance to New York Harbor. Plans have also been prepared for modifying the casemates of Fort Schuyler, on the East River, and for completing Fort Carroll on the approaches to Baltimore. The modifications of other casemated works is now a subject of study. It will require much time, and a large expenditure to make the foregoing modifications, and to complete barbette and mortar batteries and furnish them with suitable armament. It would be but an act of prudence to make the inquiry without delay.

The disaster of the first three months of the war, under the present condition of our defence, might cost the nation tenfold the expenditure that would be needed to thoroughly protect our coast against attacks. Our great cities, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, New Orleans, Baltimore, and Washington, should they fall into the hands of an enemy, would suffer ten times more than the cost of all the forts necessary to secure them against such disaster. But such reverses would also be a great calamity to the nation, crippling its war power. Congress has shown its interest in the material development of the resources of the country, especially in reviving trade and relieving the distresses caused by a liberal appropriation for river and harbor improvements. Might not the immediate undertaking on an adequate scale of the construction of efficient iron-clads, the manufacture of the so-much-needed guns of large calibre and the now demanded renewal of revetments in iron in our most important sea coast works, be not only a wise measure of national defence, but an incidental means of reopening our workshops and the reviving of our most important industry, the manufacture of iron? We have the assurance that iron plates can be manufactured in this country equal in magnitude, and not inferior in quality, to those which fifteen years of experience have enabled the English rolling mills to turn out. It is believed that the present time, when all kinds of material and workmanship are depressed in value, when so many of our working population are unemployed, is particularly favorable to the work of perfecting our defence, and supplying them with guns equal in power with those which will be brought against them. Special attention is invited to the estimate of \$100,000 for the torpedoes and also to the item of \$150,000 for preparing our most important forts for operating submarine mines, by providing proper bomb-proof cover and galleries of approach, etc., all these being essential to the successful operation of the torpedo system of Degener, in connection with other works.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

THE following is a synopsis of the annual report of Paymaster-General Alvord, U. S. A.:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1878.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Balance in hands of Paymasters, July 1, 1877..... | \$1,792,317 27 |
| Amount received from Treasury..... | 11,706,336 00 |
| Amount of Soldiers' Deposits received..... | 846,243 94 |
| Amount of Paymasters' collections..... | 395,999 80 |
| Total to be accounted for..... | \$14,240,947 01 |

Accounted for as follows:

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Disbursements: | |
| To Regular Army..... | \$11,181,299 74 |
| To Military Academy..... | 196,062 04 |
| To Volunteers on Treasury Certificates..... | 258,411 97 |
| Total Disbursements..... | \$11,575,903 78 |
| Surplus funds deposited in Treasury..... | 729,703 65 |
| Paymasters' collections deposited in Treasury..... | 395,999 80 |
| Balance in hands of Paymasters June 30, 1878, to be accounted for in next report..... | 1,520,339 78 |
| Total accounted for..... | \$14,240,947 01 |

I have again to recommend legislation to rescind the paragraph which forbids payment of mileage for travel "on any railroad on which the troops of the United States are entitled to be transported free of charge."

An officer travelling without troops, under orders, receives no mileage for travel over "free roads," without having it in his power to enforce the policy, towards these roads, which Congress had in view.

Notwithstanding the failure, thus far, to obtain favorable action in Committee on the Annuity Scheme, I must again recommend said project to candid and favorable consideration. The scheme would diminish the amount now to be appropriated and disbursed for the commissioned officers, the burden of repayment falling mainly on a future generation.

The ninth section of the act of June 18, 1873, has devolved upon the Pay Department a new duty, the payment of commutation of quarters to officers entitled to the same, at a rate not exceeding ten dollars per room. This rate is well known to be inadequate, and much below the actual cost of the same in those cities where officers without troops are compelled to be stationed. Prior to the passage of this act, under paragraph 1080 of Regulations, quarters were "commuted at a rate fixed by the Secretary of War." At different dates, and at different places, the rates might vary. But always, in all the old Regulations (see especially those of 1825 and 1835), the purpose was manifest—to reimburse the actual reasonable market cost of such quarters.

In answer to the request of June 27, 1878, of the Hon. A. E. Burnside, Chairman of the Joint Committee of both Houses of Congress on reorganization, etc., I sent him a draft of a bill containing one provision which I quote below. The basis enjoined was for a force of 25,000 men.

"That in establishing the number of enlisted men in the Army at 25,000, the number of enlisted men in the companies of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, shall be equalized, as nearly as practicable, on, or before or at as early a date as the public service will permit;

"But, the President of the United States is authorized, in his discretion, when war or Indian hostilities shall render it necessary, to increase to one hundred the number of enlisted men in each company of any portion of the Army; but said increase shall be temporary, and, as soon as possible, the force shall be reduced to its former number; Provided, that it shall be the duty of the President to communicate to Congress, at the earliest opportunity, by special message, the reasons for such increase, and for any excess beyond said number of 25,000 men."

General Marcy, in his letter—page 45 of House Misc. Doc. No. 55, of 1878—says that it would result in an annual saving of three millions of dollars. By careful statistics it appears that a cavalry soldier costs twice as much as an infantry soldier. As to the propriety of this measure, I would refer, not only to the letter of General Marcy, but also to the testimony of Lieut.-Colonel Edmund Rice, 5th Infantry, on page 243, of the same document.

I have also recommended that Regimental Adjutants and Quartermasters shall no longer be extra Lieutenants, but assigned to vacancies in their regiments as they may occur in their respective grades. This would eventually reduce by eighty the number of subalterns in the Army; and would cause a reduction of expenses, per annum, of about \$121,700.

I again recommend that the grades of company quartermaster, sergeant, artificer, and wagoner be abolished, as they are not entitled to the benefits of pay in the act of May 15, 1872.

Paymaster clerks should be, by law, made subject to the rules and articles of war, and should also be entitled to receive an allowance of fuel and quarters.

Statute law has (by the act of March 3, 1863) provided that an officer shall forfeit all pay and allowances when absent without leave, "in addition to the penalties prescribed by law or a Court-martial." Though Regulations have always imposed such a forfeiture for enlisted men, no express statute to that effect has been enacted. Certain subalterns, in great measure led to it, has been my aim and wish, in executing it, to give ample time and opportunity to every officer to render the proper explanations, which, in a large share of the cases, have led to their removal.

In reference to General Orders No. 53, c. 2, concerning "the execution of forfeitures of pay adjudged by sentences of Courts-martial," it is calculated to render definite the practice, and to secure what I consider important rights to enlisted men of the Army. It was with great pleasure that I issued Circular No. 99, of P. M. G. Office, dated Oct. 24, 1873; and General Orders No. 53, is but the proper execution and interpretation of said Circular.

In the discharge of the critical and onerous duties devolving upon this office, it is but just to refer to the able and laborious assistance I have received from officers on duty in this office. In reference to the Pay Department throughout the Army, and on the frontier, I think it will be found, that the most faithful service has been performed. The journeys of Paymasters have often been made in very dangerous regions, threatened not only by hostile Indians, but also by highwaymen.

The number of desertions in the Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, was 1,673, which is less than the number in any fiscal year since the war. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, the number was 1,833; for that ending June 30, 1877—2,581. With a maximum of enlisted men of 300,000 the desertions in the year ending June 30, 1871, were 8,800.

The number of deposits made by soldiers, under the act of May 15, 1872, during the last fiscal year was 5,524, amounting to \$346,243 94. The number is about the same as in the previous year, but the average amount of each deposit was \$62.63. This is a larger average by eleven dollars than the average of all deposits in the six years since the law passed.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Total amount deposited to June 30, 1878 (since the passage of the act)..... | \$1,902,457 41 |
| Total amount repaid to June 30, 1878..... | \$1,179,286 65 |
| Interest paid..... | 50,044 40 |

1,233,331 05

Balance to credit of fund..... \$754,136 36

If the captains and company commanders of the Army should make an effort, I doubt not the number of those making deposits could be largely increased.

THE United States Revenue Schoolship *Salmon P. Chase*, from St. Michael's Western Islands, thirty-five days, for New Bedford, for winter quarters, arrived at Newport, R. I., Oct. 26. She reports that rough weather prevailed during the entire passage.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THIRD NEW YORK CAVALRY (CITY).—On Oct. 24 this command paraded in full uniform and mounted, on the Eastern Boulevard, between 63d and 68th streets, for annual inspection and muster. The command left its armory in good season, and at the hour announced in orders Col. J. H. Budke reported his regiment to Col. Philip H. Briggs, A. I. G., who was the mustering and inspecting officer, as ready for review. The regiment was out in fair numbers, were reasonably well mounted, and presented in their handsome hussar uniform a most creditable appearance. It is seldom that the cavalry organizations of the 1st Division are treated to criticism, and when they are it is usually to chaff and slur them with coarse remarks on horses and riders, the occasions being generally on parades or reviews where the remnants of the cavalry troops left from escort detail are seen after the spectator has become tired of the steady tramp and solid marching of the infantry, and is in no humor to see any good in the mounted National Guardsman. So well has this fact been established that of late years it has been found extremely hard to keep the ranks full, while the obtaining of capable officers has been no slight task for regimental and troop commanders. Added to this the State has not been generous to the cavalry, and for many years the 3d regiment were either compelled to parade dismounted or take the chances of having their men killed for want of proper horse equipments. A year ago this deficiency was filled, since when Col. Budke and his officers have steadily labored not only to recruit the command but to make the regiment a credit to the State as well as to its officers. How well they have succeeded the result of the inspection of the 24th is a safe guarantee. Every officer and man in the N. G. S. N. Y. has made his individual comments on the methods of Gen. Woodward and Col. Briggs during the inspections of 1878, but one and all agree that they were most thorough, not an officer or man escaping deserved censure. If then the infantrymen found cause to grumble at the close inspection, what ought the cavalrymen to expect? They have not only their own equipments but a horse's to look after, and how proud Col. Budke and his officers must be when the inspecting officer announced that he had no cause to find fault. The ceremonies of the day were commenced with a review in line, in which the 3d Cavalry acquitted itself with honor. Of course there were unruly horses, but their freaks and capers were quickly mastered, and the steadiness of the line was excellent. The inspection followed the review in line, and, as already stated, the inspecting officer found very little to object to, the few minor inaccuracies being passed over on account of the general good. The muster followed, showing the first great fault of the regiment, viz., a too large percentage of absentees, not a single company parading the maximum required by the Military Code, while the second largest troop in the regiment (I) had more absent than present. Troop F was the strongest, 43 out of 68. At the close of the muster the regiment completed the review by the "passage," and with the exception of a few most untimely and ungraceful salutes this ceremony would have been equal to the others of the day. As a whole the regiment deserves much praise for its discipline, drill and generally fine appearance on this occasion.

| Organizations. | Present. | | | Absent. | | | Aggregate. |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------|-----------|---------------|--------|------------|
| | Officers. | Enlisted Men. | Total. | Officers. | Enlisted Men. | Total. | |
| Field and Staff..... | 8 | 8 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 22 |
| Non-Commissioned Staff..... | 6 | 6 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 14 |
| Troop A..... | 32 | 34 | 66 | 1 | 22 | 23 | 89 |
| Troop B..... | 30 | 38 | 68 | 1 | 19 | 20 | 88 |
| Troop C..... | 1 | 26 | 27 | 2 | 15 | 17 | 44 |
| Troop D..... | 4 | 39 | 43 | 2 | 25 | 27 | 50 |
| Troop E..... | 2 | 35 | 37 | 1 | 17 | 18 | 55 |
| Troop F..... | 1 | 36 | 37 | 2 | 35 | 37 | 74 |
| Troop G..... | 1 | 27 | 28 | 1 | 35 | 36 | 64 |
| Troop H..... | 3 | 30 | 33 | 1 | 18 | 19 | 52 |
| Troop I..... | 3 | 30 | 33 | 1 | 18 | 19 | 52 |
| Troop K..... | 3 | 30 | 33 | 1 | 18 | 19 | 52 |
| Total..... | 94 | 259 | 353 | 10 | 177 | 187 | 540 |

In 1877 the 3d Cavalry mustered present 305, absent 168, total 473, thus showing a loss of 33 in the present and 4 in the aggregate this year.

SEPARATE ORGANIZATIONS, FIRST DIVISION (CITY).—Notwithstanding the driving rain storm of Wednesday, October 23, the members of Troop B, Washington Greys, reported at their armory in fatigue uniform, and after roll call marched to the place of rendezvous for annual inspection and muster. All hopes of the storm blowing over being abandoned, at the kind invitation of Col. Douglas the troop took possession of his riding academy, 7th avenue and 42d street, where the ceremonies of inspection and muster were conducted by Col. Philip H. Briggs, A. I. G. During the inspection the men stood to horse, while the uniforms, belts, sabres and horse equipments were inspected, the inspecting officer pronouncing a satisfactory exhibit throughout the troop. The muster disclosed the following figures: Present, 3 officers, 7 sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 musician, 36 privates. Total, 50. Absent, 2 corporals, 18 privates. Aggregate, 70. Last year the troop had a present of 44, absent 25, total 69, showing a gain of 6 in the present and 1 in the aggregate over last year. At the close of the muster Capt. Baker exercised the command in the school of the trooper, mounted, the result only proving the great necessity for instruction of this kind. The troop has a good armory but all its drills are dismounted. It would, therefore, be a great advantage to both officers and men if an arrangement could be made whereby at least one drill per month could be had in the ring, mounted. Such a course of instruction would greatly add to the effectiveness of the command.

Troop A, Capt. Karl Klein, was next visited by Colonel Briggs, the troop being found ready formed for review at their armory, West Thirtieth street. The troop was out in very slim numbers, yet appeared to excellent advantage in its handsome uniform. The men were all well mounted, and the captain regretted that the weather prevented his command from executing the ceremonies out of doors. The review was omitted, but a minute inspection was made in line, the men standing to horse. Each separate article of the uniform, arms, equipment and horse furniture was then severally inspected by Col. Briggs, he pronouncing himself as satisfied with the general appearance and condition of the troop. The guidon of the command was of a wrong pattern, very old, and condemned by the inspector. The muster resulted in showing a present of 4 officers, 7 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 musicians, and 27 privates; total, 46; absent, 1 corporal, 17 privates; total, 18; aggregate, 64. Last year the "Klein Troop" mustered present 50; absent, 25; total, 75; thus showing a loss of 4 in the present and 11 in the aggregate.

The batteries were next taken in hand, Battery K, dismounted, being at their armory, West Twenty-third street. The weather threw a damper on Capt. Hoelzle, although his command was out in full force. Of course there was no review, but a most complete inspection was made. The men are equipped in the U. S.

Army uniform, with helmet, and presented a very fine appearance, while the guns, caissons and limbers were in splendid condition. The inspection throughout was most satisfactory, and reflects great credit on Capt. Hoelzle and his command. The result of the muster was: Present, 3 officers, 6 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 56 privates; total, 75; absent, 1 officer, 8 privates; total, 9; aggregate, 84. Last year the battery mustered, present, 87; absent, 5; total, 92; showing a loss of 12 in the present and 11 in the aggregate since last October.

The last command of these organizations was Captain John Keim's Battery B, who were assembled at their armory. Like the commanders of the Battery K and the Troops, the rain was a severe disappointment to Capt. Keim, and notwithstanding that it poured in torrents he retained the horses at the armory door, hoping against hope for a change in the weather. On the arrival of Col. Briggs all chance of an out door parade was abandoned, and the battery was formed for inspection. As in the other commands, arms, equipments and uniforms were found in splendid condition, while the guns and their paraphernalia were in perfect order, not a buckle or strap being out of order nor in the wrong place. The result of the muster, however, was far in excess of the previous commands, although Battery K showed the best percentage of attendance. There were present 5 officers, 9 sergeants, 10 corporals, 2 musicians, 69 privates; total, 94; absent, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 13 privates; total, 15; aggregate, 109. Last year the battery mustered 100 present, 10 absent; total, 110; thus showing an increase in nearly every organization thus far inspected a loss in the present this year.

SEVENTH NEW YORK (CITY).—On Thursday, Oct. 24, this regiment, in fatigue uniform, heavy marching order, paraded on East 34th street for annual inspection and muster, line being formed for review at 2 o'clock prompt. General J. B. Woodward, Inspector-General S. N. Y., received this review, which was in line only, the passage being omitted for want of proper space. During the review in line the command was most remarkably steady, not a head or hand being moved, while the "present" at the opening and close was excellently rendered. But for the blunder of the drum-major in executing two ruffles at the "present" the ceremony would have been faultless. At the close of the review General Woodward, on behalf of the State of New York, presented to the regiment a beautiful stand of colors, State and national, to replace those condemned by the Inspector of Ordnance. In this presentation the General paid a worthy compliment to the 71st, and one which they richly merited. The command is a good one, attentive and faithful in the performance of all duty, and one on which the authorities would rely in case of emergency. Col. Vose, in receiving the colors, thanked the General and State for the recognition of past services, and stated that the new flags would ever be held unsullied while in the care of the members of the "American Guard." The command was then broken into column for inspection, General Woodward making as usual a most minute examination of uniforms and equipments, commencing with the field and staff. Here it was observed that paragraph 29, general regulations, were ignored, the adjutant taking post on the extreme left instead of the right of the staff, while in the non-commissioned staff the positions were somewhat inverted. During the inspection of the companies the men were very steady, while the inspector found little fault with the general appearance of uniforms and equipments. The knapacks being empty were not unsightly or inspected. At the close of the inspection the ranks were again verified for muster, the total present being 448, absent 109. Total 557. In this muster of present and absent Companies B and E proved themselves unworthy of a company designation, parading but a mere handful of men, and Col. Vose would increase the efficiency of his command by adopting the rule already established in the regiment, viz., transferring the good material of Co. E to other companies, B or F, thus reducing his command to eight fairly filled companies. Company K had the largest number present.

| Companies. | Present. | | | Absent. | | | Aggregate. |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------|-----------|---------------|--------|------------|
| | Officers. | Enlisted Men. | Total. | Officers. | Enlisted Men. | Total. | |
| Field and Staff..... | 9 | 9 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 20 |
| Non-Commissioned Staff..... | 10 | 10 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 22 |
| Company A..... | 2 | 24 | 26 | 1 | 13 | 14 | 40 |
| Company B..... | 2 | 41 | 43 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 53 |
| Company C..... | 3 | 53 | 56 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 68 |
| Company D..... | 2 | 31 | 33 | 1 | 11 | 12 | 45 |
| Company E..... | 3 | 39 | 42 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 53 |
| Company F..... | 2 | 39 | 41 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 50 |
| Company G..... | 2 | 35 | 37 | 2 | 25 | 27 | 64 |
| Company H..... | 2 | 43 | 45 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 57 |
| Company I..... | 2 | 71 | 73 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 103 |
| Company J..... | 3 | 37 | 40 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 46 |
| Company K..... | 3 | 37 | 40 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 46 |
| Total..... | 30 | 418 | 448 | 3 | 109 | 112 | 560 |

Last year the 71st paraded for muster a present of 508, absent 83, total 591, thus showing a loss in the present of 60, and in the total 34, since October, 1877.

FOURTEENTH NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—At a quarter before two o'clock p. m. on October 25 this regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Charles Schurig, and in full dress uniform, with band and drum corps, left its armory, and marching the short block to Fort Green Plaza was ready formed for review on the arrival of Inspector-General Woodward. Without delay ranks were opened and the battalion presented; but while the reviewing officer was going around the battalion the men were not as steady as was expected, heads and hands being moved repeatedly. The passage, however, was very fair, step being steady, distances well maintained, and alignments average. The salutes might have been improved on, and Col. Schurig might drill his officers in paragraphs 752, 755 and 763, Tactics, with benefit to them and the general command. At the close of the review the battalion was broken into column for inspection. The usual close inspection was then made, the general never failing to call attention to soiled equipments or carelessly put on uniforms. We have repeatedly recommended captains to cause a complete inspection of the commands by the first sergeant on the turning over the company, for by this means slovenly men would have their attention publicly called to their neglect or deficiency, and much needless annoyance, particularly on an occasion like this would be spared the commandant. It is not pleasant for a captain to see the inspecting officer adjust the belts or buttons of a man, yet if the company inspection was made at formation and the sergeant deserved his title and warrant this would not occur. The ranks were again verified for the muster, disclosing a gain of 15 in the present since last year. During this muster a rather amusing controversy was held by the colonel of the regiment and the Inspector General. Col. McLeer, being the senior colonel, is in command of the 5th Brigade, while the surgeon of the 14th, Dr. Farley, is acting brigade surgeon. These officers were present, but not in uniform, they maintaining that they should count with the brigade officers and not with the regiment. The inspector informed them of their error, but would not count them present in the regiment, they not being in uniform. They adhered to their original decision, so the 14th lost a further present of two officers. In the muster, Cos. B and K were far below the minimum, the latter especially, parading but 16 men. As this command is without officers, these sixteen available men might be saved to the regiment by their transfer to Co. B, thus making a fair nucleus for one company. It would also greatly benefit the regiment if Cos. C and H were put together, making an eight company regiment. Not a single one of the companies paraded the minimum, the largest being Co. F, 41; yet nearly one-half of its members were absent. The regiment has a fine armory, a handsome uniform, and a splendid reputation, yet does not seem to increase in numbers, discipline or drill, and it behooves the regimental and company command-

ers to bestir themselves in order that the "old 14th" and its brilliant record does not completely fade. The following is the result of the muster:

| Companies. | Present. | | | Absent. | | | Aggregate. |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------|-----------|---------------|--------|------------|
| | Officers. | Enlisted Men. | Total. | Officers. | Enlisted Men. | Total. | |
| Field and Staff..... | 7 | 7 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 20 |
| Non-Commissioned Staff..... | 7 | 7 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 16 |
| Company A..... | 1 | 31 | 32 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 40 |
| Company B..... | 1 | 19 | 20 | 1 | 16 | 17 | 37 |
| Company C..... | 1 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 17 | 18 | 49 |
| Company D..... | 2 | 27 | 29 | 1 | 19 | 20 | 49 |
| Company E..... | 2 | 34 | 36 | 1 | 12 | 13 | 49 |
| Company F..... | 1 | 40 | 41 | 1 | 30 | 31 | 72 |
| Company G..... | 1 | 37 | 38 | 1 | 13 | 14 | 52 |
| Company H..... | 2 | 27 | 29 | 1 | 17 | 18 | 46 |
| Company I..... | 2 | 29 | 31 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 41 |
| Company J..... | 1 | 18 | 19 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 35 |
| Company K..... | 1 | 14 | 15 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 31 |
| Band..... | 24 | 24 | 48 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 50 |
| Total..... | 33 | 311 | 344 | 5 | 156 | 161 | 505 |

In 1877 the 14th mustered, present 319, absent 184; total 503.

FOURTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—The Union Ball Ground was well filled by the citizens of Williamsburgh and military spectators, when on Monday last, October 28, the 47th regiment, Col. Wm. H. Brownell, entered the open space and formed for review. The regiment paraded in its handsome fatigue uniform of gray, and with nine unequalized companies, band and drum corps, has seldom if ever appeared to better advantage. The only thing that could have improved the generally fine appearance of the command would have been knapacks with overcoats rolled. However, as the State has seen fit not to issue these very useful articles of a soldier's equipment the regiment was not to blame. On arrival of Inspector-General Woodward the ranks were opened for review, the "present" being delivered in splendid shape. The review in line was excellent, the men remaining perfectly steady. The passage was also good, the marching being steady, distances and alignments well preserved, and salutes exceeding fair. This passage, as far as the men were concerned, was admirable, but its beauty as a ceremony was spoiled by the unequalized fronts of the battalion. Paragraph 365, Tactics, directs that "for manoeuvre the battalion is generally divided into an even number of companies, and the companies equalized;" what, then, could be the reason for giving this command the ragged appearance of companies in succession, 24, 12, 26, 14, etc., files front, was no easy matter to determine. If companies should be equalized for manoeuvre, how much more requisite that they should be of a like front for ceremonies. A review generally precedes an inspection, but it is a mark of honor to the inspecting officer and not for his information. It is therefore decidedly unjust to any organization for the inspecting officer to expect it to pass in review with unequalized fronts. The 47th were the sufferers on this occasion. At the close of the review the battalion was broken for inspection. This ceremony was well conducted by all but Cos. G and I, their commanders handling their men in a loose and careless manner. The inspection spoke well for the regiment, uniforms, equipments, and brasses being found in good condition, and passing with the approval of the Inspector-General. The muster which followed proved the largest both in present and total ever held by the command, notwithstanding that 111 men were absent. Of the companies, the new organization Co. H was the strongest, Capt. Sullivan parading 63 out of 78 on roll; Co. I was the weakest with 26 out of 41.

| Companies. | Present. | | | Absent. | | | Aggregate. |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------|-----------|---------------|--------|------------|
| | Officers. | Enlisted Men. | Total. | Officers. | Enlisted Men. | Total. | |
| Field and Staff..... | 9 | 9 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 20 |
| Non-Commissioned Staff..... | 10 | 10 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 22 |
| Company A..... | 2 | 28 | 30 | 1 | 11 | 12 | 41 |
| Company B..... | 2 | 51 | 53 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 60 |
| Company C..... | 2 | 37 | 39 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 55 |
| Company D..... | 2 | 43 | 45 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 51 |
| Company E..... | 2 | 36 | 38 | 1 | 13 | 14 | 42 |
| Company F..... | 2 | 39 | 41 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 57 |
| Company G..... | 2 | 50 | 52 | 1 | 14 | 15 | 67 |
| Company H..... | 3 | 34 | 37 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 53 |
| Company I..... | 3 | 33 | 36 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 51 |
| Company J..... | 3 | 33 | 36 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 51 |
| Company K..... | 3 | 33 | 36 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 51 |
| Band..... | 29 | 29 | 58 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 60 |
| Total..... | 29 | 389 | 418 | 1 | 110 | 111 | 529 |

In 1877 this regiment paraded present for muster 325, absent 81; total 407—thus showing a gain of 78 in the present and 102 in the aggregate this inspection.

SECOND NEW YORK DIVISION MOUNTED ORGANIZATIONS.—Tuesday, October 22, was devoted to the inspection and muster of the mounted organizations of the 2d Division, comprising Separate Troop D, Cavalry, Captain Henry A. Mohrman; Battery C, Artillery, Major John Timmes, 5th Brigade; Separate Troop G, Cavalry, Captain Peter Bertech, and Gating Battery N, Captain John A. Edwards, 11th Brigade. Prospect Park parade ground was the place of inspection, Col. Phil. H. Briggs, Assistant Inspector General, being the inspecting and mustering officer, assisted by Major Morris B. Farr. The day was superb, and the broad expanse of the parade ground, with its great stretch of green sward level as a drill floor and close out as a private lawn, presented a most animated and inspiring appearance. The inspection of the cavalry was set down for the forenoon, and sharp on time Capt. Bertech's troop arrived, and was the first to pass under the Assistant Inspector-General's rigid scrutiny. The general appearance of the troop was highly creditable, and gave evidence of the conscientious hard work Capt. Bertech has bestowed upon his command. The slovenly, unmilitary bearing of the men on former parades had entirely disappeared, and in its place there was a very perceptible approach to what mounted soldiers ought to be. There is still very considerable room for improvement, but enough has been done to show what is possible for the future. The details of the review in line and in passage were fairly well executed, but the lieutenants need to be taken in hand and compelled to read up. A captain, though he be ever so energetic and capable, cannot do everything; and there are details in the ceremonies of review and inspection which the subaltern officers are called upon to perform; but if they are too ignorant or too lazy to accomplish them, something must suffer, as in this case. At the request of the brigade commander, General Beebe, the troop passed in review at a trot and again at a gallop. There was a tremendous shaking up in the saddles at the first of these, one trooper having the misfortune to be "spilled" through the breaking of a saddle girth; but when the gallop was concluded there was a general condition of demoralization. The insistence of the captain upon coming into line after each successive passage caused much needless loss of time; but finally the inspection was begun. This made up for the indifferent display of horsemanship, as everything was found in good condition, arms and equipments clean, serviceable and neat, the men standing to horse in good shape, during the dismounted inspection, and evidencing that discipline was a known quantity in the troop. The percentage of absentees was too large, though a gain over last year was shown, the muster giving a present of 4 officers, 6 sergeants, 5 corporals, 2 musicians, and 35 privates; total, 52; absent, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal and 15 privates; total, 17. The afternoon was taken advantage of by Capt. Bertech

to thoroughly drill his command, it being the last organization to leave the ground, as it was the first to arrive, and when the day closed it was apparent that a positive gain in efficiency had been made.

Had Separate Troop D made as good a showing in drill and discipline as it did in attendance but little fault could have been found, since there were 81 officers and men present out of a total of 85, but 4 being absent. But from the beginning to end the lamentable ignorance of the captain and the lack of control over the men on the part of the officers was wonderfully evident. Bringing the non-commissioned officers to the front of the company in preparing for review, and insisting that such was the custom, when the error was pointed out by the reviewing officer; commanding "present" and "carry arms" instead of sabre, and perverting other orders in like manner; neglecting to bring the company back to the carry after presenting, were some of the faults noted. The excuse was that the captain had been in command only a month, though commissioned much longer; but shortness of time in command does not excuse an officer from the plain duty of acquainting himself with Tactics, and a few minutes' study a day would have sufficed to give the officer in question a sufficient knowledge of details to have enabled him to go through the ceremonies at least creditably. While standing at horse the men were very unsteady, having twice to be rebuked by the inspecting officers for their persistency in buying pies and sandwiches from an itinerant vender, and it was only when the latter was ordered from the immediate vicinity—not by an officer of the troop—that they desisted. The review in passage would have been fairly good had not every non-commissioned officer in the command, including corporals and one private saluted, the platoons being accurately dressed, and distances well preserved. Twelve enlisted men of the troop paraded as musicians—a mounted band. Several of the non-commissioned officers were noted with wrong chevrons and insignia of rank; two guidons were carried, but one being permissible, and a number of minor shortcomings were pointed out. The parade return showed a present of 2 officers, 7 sergeants, 8 corporals, 64 privates; total, 81; absent, 4 privates. No drill was attempted, the troop leaving the ground almost immediately after being inspected.

Through the courtesy of Maj. Timmes, who waived his right of precedence, the Gatling Battery was first inspected in the afternoon, shortly after 2 o'clock, excellently mounted, handsomely equipped in full fatigue uniform of gray, artillery trimmings. With brightly burnished pieces the battery presented a splendid appearance as it dashed into line, and in an incredible short space unlimbered and at "action front" stood ready for review, every man in place, steady and immovable, save for here and there a restive horse. The Gatling is not the only mounted battery in the State, but it is exceptionally the best mounted, as Tuesday's work showed it to be unmistakably the best disciplined and drilled. It has a standing contract with the famous Hoboken Riding Academy to furnish its "mounts" and wheel horses, and the high tone of its membership under the guidance and direction of its able young commander, Capt. Edwards, answers for the character of its discipline and drill. The review both in line and passage was very handsome, the march past particularly so, salutes being well timed and delivered, Buglers Rasquin and Whitlock sounding an exceptionally enlivening march, the platoons being accurately aligned and distances preserved, and but for the disdainful refusal of the captain's Kentucky thoroughbred to place himself alongside the plebeian rosinante of the reviewing officer, would have been without a flaw. The inspection was unusually minute, Col. Briggs evidently being determined to get a point somewhere; but Armorer Moog's Regular Army experience had put guns and equipments in faultless shape, while the careful looking over the men by Lieutenants Hoffman and Beebe had prepared against any strictures on the score of uniform. The parade returns gave 3 officers, 7 sergeants, 7 corporals, 2 musicians, 24 privates present; total, 43; 1 corporal 8 privates absent; total, 9; aggregate, 52. Following the muster gave a very creditable exhibition of flying artillery drill, to the satisfaction of a very large number of military spectators.

Following the Gatling, Battery C was inspected and mustered by Col. Briggs. Coming immediately upon the dashing movements of Capt. Edwards' battery, the deliberation with which Major Timmes' drivers and cannoniers bestrided themselves seemed the slower in comparison; want of tactical knowledge on the part of officers and of instruction on that of the men. In preparing for review the driver of the caisson on the left executed a right instead of a left about; in aligning the guns the chief of the first section took virtual command of the battery, while the cannoniers to a man faced inward toward their gun. On the review in line the men were remarkably steady, as indeed they were throughout the entire proceedings; that in passage was majestic in the deliberateness with which it was entered upon and prosecuted. The marching and salutes were fairly well done, the buglers, however, failing to turn out opposite the reviewing party. At the inspection the chief of caissons was out of place, and no caisson corporals were at hand in the proper position. The battery carried a national color and further violated Tactics by sporting two guidons; their color-sergeant wore officer's epaulettes. The figures were: Present, 4 officers, 6 sergeants, 7 corporals, 2 musicians, 49 privates; total, 68; absent, 7 privates; aggregate, 75.

THIRTY-SECOND NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—Colonel John Rueger, commanding this regiment, has issued the following circular to his command: "With a view of giving the members of this regiment facilities for acquiring a thorough knowledge of Upton's U. S. Infantry Tactics, thereby promoting the interests of the regiment, the colonel commanding has established a military school. Every officer, non-commissioned officer or private desiring to qualify himself for promotion is invited to attend, and company commanders are requested to solicit the members of their respective companies to join this school. The instructors will be at the armory every Wednesday night, where application may be made for admission to this school." This is a move in the right direction, and we trust that Col. Rueger's example will be followed in every command in the State. It is easy to announce that all officers and non-commissioned officers elect will be required to pass a board of examination, yet this appears to be the first real effort ever made to educate men for positions of honor and trust in a regiment. We strongly commend Col. Rueger for his advance step in the right direction.

SEVENTH NEW YORK DIVISION.—The court-martial appointed by Special Orders No. 171, c. s., General Headquarters S. N. Y., for the trial of Col. Geo. A. Begy, commanding 54th regiment, has concluded its labors and been dissolved. The charges were preferred by Maj.-Gen. Henry Brinker, commanding 7th Division, and were with specifications as follows: First, that Col. Begy presented a fraudulent bill of \$220.75 against the State for breakfasts, dinners and suppers for men in his regiment while on duty at Hornellsville during the labor riots of 1877; second, that he had fraudulently and falsely obtained an appropriation of \$3,000 from the Legislature; third, that he had embezzled \$400 of that

amount appropriating the same to his own use; and, fourth, that he had embezzled \$73 which had been paid him by Col. Erbelding. On the first charge the court found Col. Begy technically guilty; the amount, however, was correct, it having been expended for lively purposes, cartage, soap, towels, etc., for use of the men; but under direction of higher authority the bill was made as having been for rations. The reasons given Col. Begy for this change of items were that the State would not pay for the articles mentioned, but would pay for rations. He was assured that the account would be approved at higher headquarters, which in fact it was, and that the substitution was correct. The colonel placed in evidence the original vouchers, showing that his share of the transaction was fair and that he had not falsely, except on technical grounds, obtained State moneys. On the other charges the colonel was acquitted. The following is the order approving the proceedings of the court-martial:

Special Orders No. 210.

In reviewing the proceedings of a court-martial which convened in the city of Rochester on the 26th of September, 1878, for the trial of Col. Geo. A. Begy, 54th regiment, 13th Brigade, 7th Division, National Guard, pursuant to Special Orders No. 171, c. s., of these Headquarters, the Commander-in-Chief disapproves of the finding of the court-martial on the first and second specifications of the first charge, and the finding on the first charge itself and the sentence thereon, but approves of all the other findings and proceedings of said court. Therefore, Col. George A. Begy, 54th regiment, 13th Brigade, 7th Division, National Guard, State of New York, will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

TWENTY-FIRST NEW YORK (POUGHKEEPSIE).—Co. B, Capt. M. J. Corcoran, held its annual prize target meeting on the division range October 25, with a good attendance and fair marksmanship. The distance was 200 yards, five rounds being allowed each marksman, while fourteen prizes were offered for competition. In the evening the company closed the festivities of the day with a "hop" which was the most successful ever given by the command. The following are the prize winners:

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----|
| Edward McDonald..... | 4 4 4 4 4 | —20 |
| Captain Corcoran..... | 5 3 5 3 4 | —20 |
| Lieutenant Cook..... | 4 4 3 4 3 | —19 |
| J. Morgan..... | 4 3 4 3 3 | —19 |
| P. J. Kerr..... | 2 4 3 4 3 | —17 |
| W. O'Reilly..... | 4 2 4 3 3 | —17 |
| A. Corcoran..... | 3 3 3 3 4 | —16 |
| J. White..... | 3 3 2 3 3 | —14 |
| M. Martin..... | 3 3 2 3 3 | —14 |
| C. Cook..... | 4 3 3 0 4 | —14 |
| P. J. Flannery..... | 3 0 2 4 3 | —13 |
| J. D. Muldowney..... | 4 2 0 3 3 | —13 |
| D. Costigan..... | 0 3 4 0 3 | —12 |
| P. Walsh..... | 4 2 0 3 2 | —11 |

THIRTEENTH SEP. CO. INFANTRY NEW YORK (WARREN).—Capt. A. B. Lawrence's 13th Sep. Co. held its closing rifle practice, 1878, at their range on October 24, under the supervision of Major Edgar B. Jewell, 1st R. P. 14th Brigade. The practice was for marksmanship, 200 and 500 yards, five rounds at each range, and although the day was cold the weather was in the marksman's favor, thirty-one men qualifying as follows:

Capt. A. B. Lawrence, 38; Corp. E. E. Fairman, 37; Priv. C. C. Backland, 36; Corp. W. K. Webster, 36; First Lieutenant C. T. Watkins, 35; Sergt. W. Spicknell, 35; Priv. F. A. Mastin, 34; F. A. Buxton, 34; Second Lieut. J. K. Smith, 33; Priv. T. S. Buckland, 33; L. A. Martin, 32; A. A. Andrews, 32; G. W. Cadman, 31; Sergt. S. W. Wade, 31; Corp. C. D. New York, 30; C. E. Kline, 30; J. E. Simon, 30; J. E. Evingham, 29; J. F. Evingham, 29; H. B. Harbert, 28; Sergt. W. S. Sherwin, 28; Priv. G. S. Harbert, 28; W. C. Mathews, 28; P. M. Housington, 28; Edward Buck, 27; W. W. Graves, 27; G. M. Lawrence, 26; J. J. Schneckenberger, 26; G. B. Goodale, 26; S. B. Whitlock, 25; F. F. Bartlett, 25.

NEW JERSEY.—The New Columbia Rifle Range at West End, Bergen county, was formally opened on Saturday, October 26, the shooting commencing very late owing to a strike of the Creedmoor markers employed for the occasion. The first match was at the short ranges, 100 and 200 yards, and had forty-three entries. W. M. Farrow 33—38, A. Anderson 31—39, and C. G. Zettler 30—39, winning the prizes. The National Guard Team Match was then called, with teams from the 9th New Jersey, Co. A, 4th New Jersey, 9th New York, and Co. B, 12th New York. The shooting was only fair, the range being a strange one to the men, while the wind interfered with the holding. At 200, the 9th New York were first with 136, and 9th New Jersey second with 121. At the 500 yards the New York team shot clear of all competitors, scoring 121 and with a total of 247 winning the Lewis prize. Co. H, 12th New York, were second with 229, while in the 9th New Jersey one of their very strong men went to pieces, and although they tied Co. B, they were assigned third place. The following are the scores:

| NINTH REGIMENT NEW YORK. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|---|---|---|---|---|------|----|----|---|---|---|--------|---|---|-----|-----|
| | 200. | | | | | | 500. | | | | | | Total. | | | | |
| F. A. Nordbrück..... | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | — | 39 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | —39 |
| Stroh..... | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 0 | — | 35 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | —48 | |
| L. Hoyer..... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | — | 38 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | — | 40 | |
| W. Didway..... | 0 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | — | 30 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | — | 26 | |
| A. Jones..... | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | — | 31 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | — | 24 | |

Total.....247
Co. B, 12th New York, 118 111—229; 9th New Jersey, 121 108—229; Co. A, 4th New Jersey, 93 88—181.

On Wednesday, October 30, the Long Range Match for the Remington rifle was completed, Mr. Frank Hyde winning with 75 73 71—219 out of the possible 225.

PENNSYLVANIA.—General Orders have been issued for the annual inspection of the 1st Brigade by the Adjutant-General of the State, to take place Thursday, November 7, 1878, on the ground in East Park. All organizations must be on the ground at 8:30 o'clock a. m., and will be required to appear in the new State uniform, fully armed and equipped, with knapsacks, haversacks, etc. This will give but little time to several of the new organizations to become fully prepared, as several companies, although formed, are not yet mustered in, and of course not uniformed. Col. Wildersheim, of the 1st regiment, has issued a General Order descriptive of the uniform, and requiring the officers and men to report in the same for duty on Oct. 28.

On Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Oct. 16 and 17, details from the several companies of the 2d regiment assembled in compliance with orders for battalion drill. These drills were ordered probably more for the instruction of the officers than the men, and it was very apparent from first to last that the men were sadly in need of it. It is useless to point out or correct the many errors except in a general way. Suffice to say, the order "To rear, march," is only given when in march, and not when at a halt. A battalion when standing in line cannot execute the order "Left (or right) front into line," but should be ordered to "Change front on first (or tenth) company" as the case may be. Before forming line to right or left from close column, the colonel should first cause the column to take wheeling distance (par. 516, Tactics). Markers should not be posted when about to play line into close column; nor are they posted for formations into line in two movements. Company officers, when battalion is marching in line, should place themselves on the flank of their companies farthest from the color; and when line is formed from column of fours, they should dress their companies to the side opposite to which the wheel was made; i. e., if fours wheel to left, dress to right, and vice versa. The above corrections only point to a few of the errors in which these two battalions drilled. It has been frequently remarked "that one battalion drill is but a repetition of another." It would, however, be hard to find a counterpart to the above, as it rarely happens that a drill takes place in which there is not some movement made without mistake, but we cannot recall a single manoeuvre attempted during the two evenings that we cannot

also remember an error in connection therewith, committed either by the instructor or some of the line. In fact, in their several parts there was but little choice to be made between them. There was not a redeeming feature in the whole affair, and the lack of knowledge shown would almost be considered disgraceful in a new organization, to say nothing of an old one. Gen. Snowden and staff were present, and he came to but one conclusion, and that is if they do not improve wonderfully before their examination takes place on the day of the State inspection, some, and a good many too, will have to be mustered out as incompetent. Any examination, if it has only the semblance of thoroughness, must show inefficiency. For that matter, it will not do to make this examination one only in name, either with the officers of the 2d regiment or any others, as all drills hereafter will be a sure detection of any dereliction on the part of those appointed, and constituting the examining board. It is impossible for any body of troops to become proficient under the instruction of those who are themselves unfamiliar with the details of the tactics. It will, therefore, be folly to retain any incompetents in the service, if it is expected to have thoroughly efficient military organizations; and it will be useless to pass them by with the expectation that an improvement will be shown by the time another examination takes place. Plenty of time has been given to all to make themselves fully capable. If they are not, room should be given for those who will. We hope that no favoritism will be shown, but all discrepancies noticed, and if the examining board fulfil their duty in this respect, it cannot help but work a very decided change for the better.

CONNECTICUT.—The third annual competition for the Steele cup, under the auspices of the Connecticut Rifle Association, took place on Saturday, October 26, at the Willowbrook range. Open to teams of four composed of residents of any town in the State; distance, 500 and 1,000 yards; ten shots each distance. Three teams only entered, and the match was won by the New Britain team with the highest score yet made in the three competitions, the team making 88 per cent. The scores are as follows:

| | 500 yds. | 800 yds. | 1,000 yds. | Total. |
|---------------------|----------|----------|------------|--------|
| William Parker..... | 47 | 44 | 43 | 134 |
| J. E. Atkinson..... | 50 | 47 | 39 | 136 |
| C. O. Case..... | 46 | 45 | 38 | 129 |
| E. H. Davidson..... | 43 | 44 | 41 | 128 |
| | 186 | 184 | 161 | 531 |

| | 500 yds. | 800 yds. | 1,000 yds. | Total. |
|---------------------|----------|------------------------|------------|--------|
| N. Washburn..... | 126 | H. Woodward..... | 128 | |
| G. W. Yale..... | 129 | Col. C. P. Graham..... | 128 | |
| C. S. Davidson..... | 126 | J. N. Camp..... | 113 | |
| S. A. Hubbard..... | 113 | H. L. Brown..... | 109 | |
| Total..... | 504 | Total..... | 493 | |

The 1st regiment finished its tour of target practice for the season at Willowbrook October 29, when the final competition for marksmanship's badges was held.

MICHIGAN.—In G. O. No. 13, A. G. O. Michiran, September 3, Adjutant-General John Robertson calls attention to the importance of volley firing in target practice, and gives directions for it thus: Companies will be divided into squads of ten men each, to be numbered from one upward, and so far as it may be practicable, the men will be assigned to them permanently, by the captains of their respective companies, and they will be recognized as particular squads, for instruction in volley firing, with a view to competition. The squads will be practiced thoroughly in aiming, and especially to have the instruction fully established against firing under any circumstances without orders, which can be best accomplished by a frequent resort to "recover arms" after aiming, thereby inculcating the habit of waiting for the command fire. Companies will have one special competition target practice by squads in volley firing, in September of this year and of each succeeding year, which will be reported to the "Commander-in-Chief." The squads to fire one round each, at 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 yards, the firing up to, and including 400 yards, to be from the shoulder, standing, and at 500 yards from the shoulder, kneeling, both positions to be in accordance with the directions laid down in the Tactics. The target to be that now used at 500 yards, and the counts to be the same. The result of each squad practice at each distance to be determined by counting the number of points made by each squad respectively, and the company merit will be a result at by the total number of points made at all the distances by the squads collectively, while a comparison of the company reports of each regiment will give regimental merit.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—ANOTHER new Rifle Association has been established in New Jersey, this time at Trenton. New Jersey is bound to fully educate her National Guard in the actual use of, as well as the manual of the piece.

—THE parade of the 1st New York Brigade which was to have taken place on October 30 was countermanded on account of the storm.

—ADJ. STEVENS, 71st New York, has been the recipient of a handsome set of horse equipment at the hands of the non-commissioned staff of the regiment.

—THE full report of the inspections of the 13th, 23d and 27th New York regiments are unavoidably laid over until next issue; also communications from Maryland and Ohio.

—AT the annual muster of the 2d Rhode Island Brigade the new State flag, adopted by the General Assembly, was carried for the first time. The flag is of white silk trimmed with gold fringe, and bears a representation of the coat-of-arms of the State.

—IN the ninth contest for the champion flag offered by the 33d New York to teams of four from each company in the regiment, shot at the armory on October 25, Co. D was the winner for the fifth time; distance 200 yards; five rounds per man. The scores were: Co. D, 81; Co. A, 81; Co. K, 77; Co. C, 77.

—INSPECTOR-GENERAL John B. Woodward in his remarks on the muster roll of Co. I, 7th New York, Capt. W. C. Casey, says: "I consider the discipline and instruction of this company to have reached as high a state of perfection as is possible of attainment in the National Guard, and the officers deserve the highest commendation."

—GEN. D. P. Wood, commanding 6th New York Division (Syracuse) has appointed Brevet Brig.-Gen. E. M. Richardson, assistant adjutant-general 6th Division, a court of inquiry to investigate the complaint of Captain H. H. Heron, Co. A, 48th regiment, against Co. A, 49th regt. The charge is in the shape of a protest against the score of Co. A, 49th, in the Nevada Badge competition.

—THE 11th New York closed the season's rifle practice at Creedmoor on October 24, seventy-five men shooting in the second and first class. Only five qualified in the second class, while ten won the marksman's badge. By experienced riflemen the day would be pronounced a bad one; then what a very little chance had the men of this detachment to qualify? So much more money and time wasted.

—WE have not thought it worth while to occupy space with a criticism of the inspection of the 2d Brigade of Rhode Island militia, as it would be, in substance, merely a repetition of what was said of the 1st Brigade. Our purpose will have been accomplished if our criticism on the latter brigade serves to direct attention to the uselessness of the Rhode Island National Guard as at present organized, and arouse the authorities of that State to the importance of showing more intelligent interest in military matters. Governor Van Zandt has soldiers of national reputation within his dominions. Let him ask them what is needed, and govern himself accordingly.

—MULTITAMER residing in the Eighth Congressional District of New York city have the opportunity of choosing between two good soldiers for their representative in Congress. One is Gen. Anson G. McCook, who made an excellent record for himself in the present Congress as an intelligent advocate of military interests. He belongs to the family which has won for itself the title of the "fighting McCooks," nearly all of its members of the present generation having seen service during the late war. Gen. McCook is young, energetic, honest and capable, and is justly popular among those who know him. Gen. W. W. Averell, another candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, won great

reputation during the war as a dashing cavalry leader. He is a graduate of the Military Academy of 1855.

The Providence Press says: In the latest number of the Army and Navy Journal an article appeared in criticism of the 1st Brigade muster. Abstracts from the article appeared in these columns and thus the ideas of the critic were more forcibly brought to the attention of the militia of this State. Of course not a little dissatisfaction was expressed by those more deeply interested, and there was considerable curiosity awakened as to who the author was. A well known staff officer and a member of the bar of Rhode Island was credited with the authorship, but with later developments that surmise proves to have been wrongly made. The real author was a gentleman from Boston, a major in the Regular Army of the United States. He was present at the muster of the 2d Brigade, yet no one at that time had any idea that he was present as a critic.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the Army and Navy Journal must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

E. F. S. asks: 1. When and where is the Ticonderoga going to be fitted out? 2. What are the duties of an engineer's yeoman? ANSWER.—1. The Ticonderoga's officers have been ordered to her, and to report the 1st of November. She is fitting out at Portsmouth, N. H. 2. The duties of an engineer's yeoman is to take care of the engineer's stores.

YELLOW FEVER FUND.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Officers and men, Co. H, 3d Infantry..... | \$56 00 |
| Officers and men, Co. D, 3d Infantry..... | 25 53 |
| Enlisted men, Co. A, 12th Infantry..... | 7 50 |
| Total..... | \$89 00 |
| Previously acknowledged..... | 941 90 |

Total to date.....\$1,030 90

Less amounts forwarded through Mayor Ely, New York.....\$75 00

Through Lieut. H. H. Benner, U. S. A.....588 65

As per detailed statement in ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Oct. 5.....603 65

Balance on hand.....\$367 25

We have delayed distributing the amount remaining in our hands for the reason that the death of Lieut. Benner raises the question whether the transfer of this amount to the fund for his relief is not the best disposition that can be made of it. We shall be glad if those who have contributed will make known to us their wishes in regard to such a disposal of their contributions. Some of them have already authorized this transfer.

We learn that contributions were sent to the relief of the yellow fever sufferers, from Fort McKinney, W. T., as follows: Subscribed by Co. C, 5th Cavalry, \$55; Co. E, 5th Cavalry, \$31; Co. B, 4th Infantry, \$76; Co. I, 4th Infantry, \$51; Co. E, 9th Infantry, \$80; officers, \$90; teamsters, \$35; mechanics, \$13; civilians, \$42.50.

GENERAL HANCOCK has addressed the following letter to the chairman of the Southern Relief Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR, Oct. 25, 1878.

Henry F. Spaulding, Esq., President Central Trust Co.:

My Dear Mr. Spaulding: I consider the case presented to the public by Lieut. Benner, 18th Infantry, U. S. Army—that of the condition of the widow and two children of Lieut. Benner, 18th Infantry, who lately lost his life and the widow and children their support in his voluntary efforts to convey assistance to the fever-stricken and suffering people of the lower Mississippi River—as one essentially deserving the consideration of charitable and patriotic people. I have seen Lieut. Benner to-day, and he informs me that he knows the history of the family and was well acquainted with its members; that the widow was a devoted wife, and that they were living happily together at the time of his death. Lieut. Benner had served as a captain of the 18th Illinois Volunteers during the last part of the rebellion, and had served in the ranks of other volunteer regiments during the entire war. He was appointed to the Regular Army June 18, 1867. Lieut. Benner informs me that in response to his appeal he has received about \$40 a day, and that he has about \$300. I mentioned to him the views and intentions suggested by you on the part of yourself and your associates in behalf of the widow and children. He expressed an entire willingness to deposit his funds with the treasurer to be appointed under your auspices for the purpose of receiving and caring for the fund collected by you, your friends and associates. I think it would be well to include Lieut. Benner as a member of any committee of several you may think proper to designate. As suggested by you, I cheerfully offer the use of my name and services in this connection in any manner you may indicate as the best, save that of treasurer. I enclose a slip from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL giving a history of Lieut. Benner's services in the Army and resolutions adopted by members of Company C, 18th Infantry, to which he belonged, and also a General Order from the colonel of his regiment announcing his death; also a printed circular from Lieut. Benner, Regimental Quartermaster 18th Infantry, announcing the action of the officers of his regiment for the support of the widow and children until other assistance is rendered. I am, very truly yours,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

The committee have decided to devote to the relief of Mr. Benner's family \$3,000 of the fund remaining in their hands.

At a meeting of the Continental Guards of New

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,

(Late 3d Auditor, U. S. Treasury).

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 36 Grant Place, Washington, D. C. Having been 3d Auditor of the United States Treasury for nearly six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Will give Special Attention to all business connected with the Settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Collections made in the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina. Refers to Hon. S. F. Phillips, Solicitor General U. S., Washington, D. C.; Hon. James Gilliam, Treasurer of the U. S.; Hon. E. B. French, 2d Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon. Horace Austin, 3d Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon. S. J. W. Tabor, 4th Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon. Jacob E. 5th Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon. J. M. McCreary, 6th Auditor U. S. Treasury; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army.

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Orleans, held Oct. 26, the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, Lieutenant Benner, late of the United States Army, moved by the dictates of humanity, when pitiless pestilence and want famine so sorely afflicted our countrymen of the South, and especially of the Mississippi Valley, sacrificed his life to relieve the distress of his fellow men, and fell a victim to the scourge of yellow fever at Vicksburg, leaving a helpless family, Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to receive contributions and solicit subscriptions from the military organizations of Louisiana and all persons desiring to contribute for the benefit of the family of Lieut. Benner.

Mr. THOMAS B. MUSGRAVE, a banker and broker of Wall street, is a great grandson of Commodore David Jones, of Delaware, who fought the Wasp against the Frolic. The journals Commodore Jones kept in Algiers and on the Mediterranean cruise are in Mr. Musgrave's possession at his dwelling on Fifth avenue.

A TOURNAMENT for the benefit of the sufferers from yellow fever was given at Annapolis, Oct. 25. The Naval Academy farm was used for the occasion, and the Naval Academy band tendered its services. The weather was charming, and the large number of beautiful ladies present, the inspiring music, the handsomely festooned arches, the finely caparisoned horses of the knights and the gayly dressed riders made a most animated picture. The Knight of Allendale, William Gott, bore off the palm and crowned Miss Minnie Stockett Queen of Love and Beauty.

COLONEL W. A. BAKER, of the English Engineer Corps, beheld on the 20th of September the failure of his prediction that then Christ would descend (precisely at sunset) upon the Mount of Olives. This prediction was made thirteen years ago, and was a good deal "out" in its details, for to accomplish it Austria should have devoured Greece and Germany in 1866, and Russia seized Turkey in 1869-70; the Czar should have been slain in battle in Palestine June 3, 1872, and Napoleon III. become supreme monarch. The resurrection of the just was set for December 6, 1874; the restoration of the Jews for March 10, 1875, and the capture of Paris for the 4th of September last.

A PARTY of bold and intrepid explorers, consisting of ten persons, have left Indianapolis for British America and the Arctic regions, the object being to solve the great problem, viz., how to reach the North Pole. The explorers are very hopeful that in the extreme northern regions they may be able to find some traces of the long-lost explorer and navigator, Sir John Franklin, and his followers. The party will proceed to the Red River of the North and descend said river as far as Pembina. From the latter place a small steamer will carry the exploring party as far north as navigation will permit. They will then proceed as best they can to Fort York, on the west side of Hudson Bay, in about 58 deg. north latitude. At this point they will put their boats together, carried in sections to La Stanley, and launch them and push as far north as 80 deg. before going into winter quarters. A band of fifty trained and tried Esquimaux trappers and fishermen are engaged to accompany the explorers. The Esquimaux are thoroughly equipped for the voyage and provided with trained dogs, sledges, reindeer, etc., and can travel at a rapid pace.—Indianapolis Journal.

From the American Review of Sept. 21, 1878)

THE VINCENNES REVIEW.

THE grand military review at Vincennes which on Sunday last attracted such crowds, differed essentially in some points from that held three months back at Longchamp. The innovation consisted in showing to the public what the effects of several days passed in constant manoeuvres and long marches were on the 4th corps d'armée, which commenced its campaign on the river Voise and terminated it by a series of converging movements which brought it to the parade grounds of Vincennes. The prominent feature of this corps—which composed the moiety of the entire force present—was the 10,000 Reservists, whose twenty-eight days of soldiering finished on that occasion. The other half of the troops was furnished by the garrisons of Paris, Versailles, and St. Germain, to which had been added 5,000 men of the reserve. A regrettable deficiency, however, was the absence of the much-liked and elegant young officers of the military school of Saint-Cyr. These gentlemen are, no doubt, in the country or at the various watering places, for it is now their holiday season.

As we had previously announced, Marshal MacMahon was to leave the old Fort of Vincennes at two o'clock. When that hour arrived he was seen approaching the grounds escorted by a brilliant and large suite of officers. Among the number were five Arabian chiefs, whose peculiar dress were very conspicuous. The English uniform was worn by Gens. Conolly, Varden-Smith, and Maxwell, whilst Col. Mills and several others wore the uniform of the United States. Germany, Turkey, Italy, Belgium, Roumania, and especially Spain were well represented; Russia's colors being carried by Gen. Count Ignatieff, who was most superbly mounted, and whose military carriage attracted general admiration. During this time Mme. la Maréchale de MacMahon had entered the Stand of

Honor, and shortly after the Duke of Cambridge and the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia arrived. These personages were received in the State pavilion by Mme. la Presidente, M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance, M. de Marcère, Minister of the Interior, M. Teissierenc de Bort, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Gen. Borel, Minister of War.

Meanwhile the Marshal had reached the plain, upon which, followed by his suite, he immediately cantered along the line of troops who had been drawn up before the tribunes. As he passed the different regiments the soldiers presented arms, and but little cheering took place. The President, accompanied by his staff, then placed himself opposite the stands, the troops instantly commenced their march past, which on account of their number—50,000 men, of which 10,000 were cavalry—lasted two hours. The 4th Army Corps went first, the men of the Reserve looking exceedingly well, although it was apparent from the state of their uniforms that they had gone through the wear and tear of a toilsome though short campaign. Of course they were loudly cheered, and well they deserved it. The garrisons which form the Army of Paris next went by, their appearance and marching being very satisfactory; indeed these troops, the majority of which are veterans, can of course hold their own against the rising generation. The Horse Artillery thundered past, raising a most unpleasant dust, but in spite of this nuisance they were warmly applauded, as were several cavalry regiments, whose marshal deportment gained them general favor. But the novel feature of the occasion was yet to come; a grand cavalry charge was to take place and also to be the last act in this majestic military pageant. As fast as the regiments of Horse cantered by they were halted and formed into columns at some distance facing the stands. Naturally their passage seemed to the public to be unreasonably long, for all were impatient to see the promised spectacle. At last the regiments having been divided into three columns, the word of command was given, and the whole mass of horsemen, their accoutrements jingling and glittering in the sun, came sweeping on towards the stands, offering a most magnificent sight to the crowds assembled. When the regiments were 50 yards from the enclosure, they were commanded to halt by their chief, General Bonnemain, and instantly, as if by magic, the three columns stopped altogether, amid the enthusiastic cheering of the delighted spectators.

Altogether, the vast multitude of people who witnessed the review seemed exceedingly pleased with the great improvements perceptible in the French army of 1878.

SOME idea may be formed of the progress of China within recent years from the fact that of the 9,286,000 tons of foreign built vessels engaged in the local carrying trade between the treaty ports, the Chinese themselves own 3,955,000 tons.

A DESPATCH to the London Times from Berlin, says it has now transpired that a strong Russian force was concentrated on the Bokhara frontier until the close of the Berlin Congress, in readiness to enter Afghanistan. The field army of the Ameer of Afghanistan is believed to number 50,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry, and 200 guns, including a battery of Armstrong guns. The Afghan factories are reported to be actively at work converting muzzle-loading rifles into breech-loaders.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

JONES—LEE.—On Sunday, Oct. 20, at Athens, Michigan, by the Rev. M. V. Rork, Lieut. T. W. JONES, 10th Cavalry, to MARY E. LEE. No cards.

READE—EATON.—At Troy, N. Y., by the Rev. E. Kempshall, D. D., at the residence of the bride's father, on Oct. 30, 1878, JESSIE, eldest daughter of Edward O. Eaton, to 2d Lieut. PHILIP READE, 3d Regt. U. S. Infantry.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

SNYDER.—At Helena, Montana, Sept. 30, HELEN A., wife of Capt. James A. Snyder, 3rd U. S. Infantry.

TAYLOR.—On October 27, at Newport, R. I., Miss MARY F. TAYLOR, daughter of the late Captain Wm. F. Taylor, of the U. S. Navy.

TERRY.—At Englewood, N. J., Oct. 14, ROBERT G. TERRY, of St. Paul, Minn., son of the late Alfred and Clarissa Terry, of New Haven, Conn.

Patented July 3, 1877.

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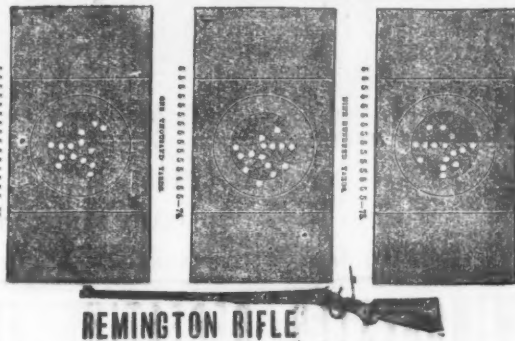
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